PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNING
BY
BUEHLER & CO.,
Baltimore st. between Court-house and Diamond,
Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal reduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year.—Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, will be printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXX. NO. 36 GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870. WHOLE NO. 3624.

Professional Cards, &c.

H. B. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has resumed the Practice of Law, and will attend to any business in the Courts of Adams county. Office:—Gen. J. K. Danner's Building, south east corner of the Diamond. March 4, 1870—tf

J. M. KRAUTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house. June 18, 1869—tf

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug Store, Chambersburg street. Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlements of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, as all times promptly and carefully attended to. Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States. June 18, 1869—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business trusted to his care. Office between Fahnestock's and Danner & Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. May 29, 1867—tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care. Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court-house. May 29, 1867—tf

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at his residence in the south-east corner of Centre square. May 29, 1867—tf

D. H. S. HUBER. South-east corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, opposite COL. TATE'S EAGLE HOTEL. June 11, 1869—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office. May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., DENTIST. Office on Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the EAGLE HOTEL, Gettysburg, Pa. ☞Having been in constant practice over 20 years, patients can be assured of good work. July 9, 1867—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, DENTIST. Having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable. July 30, 1869—tf

Carriages, Harness, &c.

D. McCREARY. J. F. McCREARY.

"BEST ALWAYS CHEAPEST."

The Best and Cheapest,

Saddles, Bridles, Collars

and HARNESS of all kinds, in the County, are always to be found at the old and well Known Stand, Baltimore st., opposite the Presbyterian Church.

(McCREARY'S.)

OUR RIDING and WAGON SADDLES, are the most substantially built and neatest. OUR HARNESS, (plain and silver mounted,) are compact in every respect and warranted of the very best material and workmanship. OUR UPPER LEATHER DRAFT COLLARS, can not be beat. They are the best FITTING and most durable. OUR HEAVY DRAFT HARNESS, are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner. RIDING BRIDLES, WHIPS, BLANKETS, DRAFT Haines, Fly-nets and everything. *None better or cheaper.* OUR PRICES have been REDUCED to the lowest living standard. A liberal percentage for cash, or all bills amounting to $50 or more. We work nothing but the best of stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect as represented. Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock. ☞Give us a call and examine *prices and quality.* D. McCREARY & SON. Jan. 29, 1868—tf

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage-making shop to the east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to build all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING & FALLING-TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &C., &C.

His work is all put up of good material and by the best of mechanics, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. His prices are always reasonable. He solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage so liberally bestowed on him in years past so liberally, with the assurance that no effort will be spared to deserve a share of public patronage. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked. April 9, 1869—tf BALTZER NEWPORT.

STEAM SAW MILL.

THE undersigned has in operation a STEAM SAW MILL, at the South Mountain, near Graeffenburg Springs, and is prepared to saw to order bills of

White Oak, Pine, Hemlock,

or any kind of Timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. He also manufactures

Shingles, Pailings, &c.

LUMBER

delivered at any point at the LOWEST RATES—3 per cent. will be deducted for the cash payments, or interest will be charged from the time of delivery of Lumber. Thankful for past favors, he would desire a continuance for the future. All letters should be addressed to him at Graefenburg P. O. Adams county, Pa. HENRY MILTENBERGER. Oct. 29, 1869—tf

ICE CREAM SALOON.

JOHN GRUEL,

Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, Pa., next door to Eagle Hotel.

Has always on hand a large assortment of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

made of the best materials, with Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Cakes, &c.

ICE CREAM,

served to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and determined to please, he invites his friends to give him a call. [April 8, 1870—tf

Surveying—Conveyancing.

J. S. WITHEROW,

FAIRFIELD, PA.,

Tenders his services to the public as a

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

and is prepared to survey Farms, Lots, &c., on reasonable terms. Having taken out a Conveyancer's License, he will also attend to preparing

Deeds, Bonds, Releases, Wills, Leases, Articles of Agreement, Clerking at Sales, &c.

Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.—Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable. P. O. address, Fairfield, Adams county, Pa. [Jan. 1, 1869—tf

JEREMIAH CULP,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

UNDERTAKER

AND PAPER-HANGER,

is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms,

COFFINS of all Styles.

He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he sells at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.

Plain and Fancy Sign Painting executed to order,

☞York street, a few doors east of Lutheran Church. May 27, 1869—tf

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

No. 148 North Second Street, corner of Quarry, *PHILADELPHIA.*

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. [Aug. 13, 1869—ly

Business Cards.

NEW BUSINESS.

Upholstering & Trimming.

WILLIAM E. CULP

HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for covering

SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, AND UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate. Dec. 11—tf

BLACKSMITHING.

B. G. HOLLEBAUGH

HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Chritzman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds. Give us a Call.

April 30, 1869—tf

COOPERING.

PETER CULP

Has commenced the

COOPERING BUSINESS

in all its branches at his residence on the Mummasburg road, at the end of Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa. The public can always have made to order all kinds and styles of

MEAT VESSELS, CROUT STANDS, PICKEL STANDS, TUBS, FLOUR BARRELS.

I also manufacture 5 and 10 gal. Kegs, Cider Barrels. And all other kinds of Coopering. Repairing done cheaply and with despatch. Give us a call. [Aug. 13, 1869—tf

GRANITE YARD,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.

PETER BEITLER

Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates.

Curbing, Sills, Steps,

ASHLERS, POSTS, MONUMENTS, CEMETERY BLOCKS, &C., &C.,

cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.

☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to. June 3—tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

ROBERT D. ARMOR,

Gas Fitter, Plumber and Bell Hanger,

Can be found at his residence on corner of East Middle and Stratton streets,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all orders in his line. Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and charges as low as can possibly be afforded to make. Dec. 11—tf

GAS PIPE

furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c.; also, WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Frost Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.

Sells hung, and furnished if desired. Looks of all kinds repaired. [April 29, 1870—tf

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.

THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,

Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.

All kinds of

CRACKERS, CAKES, BREAD, ROLLS, PRETZELS, &c.,

constantly baked and always to be had fresh.

With many years experience and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked. April 9, 1869—tf BALTZER NEWPORT.

Marble Yards.

W. N. MILLER'S

MARBLE WORKS,

Cor. of Baltimore and East Middle sts.,

GETTYSBURG, PA,

Every Description of Work executed in the finest style of the Art.

ALL KINDS OF

CAST, WROUGHT AND WIRE

RAILINGS,

FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

June 17, 1870.—tf

GETTYSBURG

MARBLE WORKS,

MEALS & BROTHER,

East York Street, second Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Work in their line, such as

Monuments, Head-Stones,

TOMBS, MANTLES, &c.,

at the shortest notice—cheap as the cheapest.

☞Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange. May 29, 1867.—tf

Miscellaneous.

THE CUCUMBER WOOD

PUMP!!

One dozen reasons why this is the best Pump manufactured in America for

WELLS AND CISTERNS.

1. It is Simple. 2. It is Reliable. 3. It is Durable. 4. It Works very Easily. 5. It throws Water Rapidly. 6. It is Not Wood. 7. The Wood is Tasteless. 8. It does not Crack in the Sun. 9. It is not liable to get out of order. 10. Should any repairs be necessary in time, they can easily be made by any person. 11. It will not freeze. 12. It is Cheaper than any other reliable Pump manufactured.

TESTIMONIALS.

In testimony of the superior character of this Pump, we refer, by permission, to the following persons who have had it in use, and tested it with entire satisfaction:

Jer. Bloecker, Franklin tp.; George Smith, Huntington tp.; Arnold Lives, Franklin tp.; A. K. Myers, Latimore tp.; John Cress, Gettysburg; H. F. Bigham, Greenmount; Peter Snively, Fairfield; Daniel King, Fairfield; Wm. Crug, Mount Joy tp.; Andrew Haverstock, Tyrone tp.

Persons requiring Pumps for wells or cisterns, can have them furnished all complete and ready for use by giving due depth of the well or cistern. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no payment required.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

JOSEPH KUNKLE,
McKnightstown, Adams county, Pa.
Oct. 29, 1869—ly

RENOVATE YOUR

FEATHERS!

THE undersigned offers to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity a rare chance to avail themselves of the unparalled benefits of this unrivalled

Feather Dressing and Renovating Machine,

The most successful patent of the kind ever offered to the public. And we venture the prediction that it never will be excelled, for it proves to the exactly what all conditions and qualities of Feathers, from entirely new to old and much worn, need to render them as perfect as nature, quality and condition will admit of their being made.

The Cleansing is Done Entirely by Steam.

No fire coming near the Feathers, consequently no possibility of burning, scorching, or otherwise injuring them. By this process all moths are destroyed and removed. The Feathers cleaned, the fibres relieved from their matted position, giving a bed an astonishing increase in bulk, often more than one-half, which is common to new as well as old Feathers. In fact, giving the appearance and essential qualities of New Feathers, and relieving them from all liability to moths by the removal of all gummy or glutinous matter from the quill. Our facilities are such, that by short notice, we can take and return a bed the same day, well dressed and ready for immediate use.

We warrant entire satisfaction or make no charge. All persons, especially ladies, are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at Fahnestock's store room, Baltimore street, and judge for themselves.

☞Feathers called for and returned in town without extra charge. J. FLETCHER.

July 1—2m

WANTED AGENTS,

to canvass for

PERKINS AND HOUSE'S NON-EXPLOSIVE

KEROSENE LAMP,

pronounced by more than 50 Professors in our Colleges.

Absolutely Safe

—saves 38 per cent. of oil—no bad odor—Will not break or wear out, because metallic. Our Agents make money, because it supplies a want as universal as light.

For full particulars address, with stamp, BENJ. F. BOWEN, 2d Floor, Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg, Pa. Oct. 15, 1869.—tf

YOUNT'S COMPOUND

FOR THE CURE OF

PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA,

or any other Inflammatory or inward disease of the Throat if not of too long standing. Also, *SCARLET FEVER.* This medicine has been tried in

THOUSANDS OF CASES,

in different parts of the country, and has never been known to fail if taken in time and according to directions. It is warranted to cure. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself. Every household should provide themselves with a box of this medicine and keep it on hands. The cures that it has effected are truly marvelous.

☞Prepared and sold by ISRAEL YOUNT & Co., Gettysburg, Pa., or by their authorized agents. For sale at nearly all the Stores in Adams county. ISRAEL YOUNT & CO. May 29, 1867.—tf

FURNITURE.

Joseph Walton & Co.,

Cabinet-makers,

No. 413 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

OUR establishment is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, and from long experience and superior facilities we are prepared to furnish good work at reasonable prices.

We manufacture fine furniture, and also medium priced furniture of superior quality. A large stock of furniture always on hand. Goods made to order.

Counters, Desk Work and Office Furniture for Banks, Offices and Stores, made to order.

JOS. WALTON. J. W. LUTTEROOTH. T. S. SCOTT. Feb. 11 1870—ly

Sewing Machines.

HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND GENUINE

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

SEWING MACHINES.

JACOB F. THOMAS, *Agent,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

At his residence on York Street.

ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.

☞The only authorized sewing machine agent who has the name of HOWE in Gettysburg. All their machines are spurious as the genuine Elias Howe Machines. There are some GENUINE machines they have imbodied in each machine a question having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, JR., on it, &c. [Feb. 26, 1869

WEDDING CARDS, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Tickets, Tags, &c., &c., printed with neatness, cheapness and dispatch.

Medical.

Baltimore Lock Hospital.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most Certain, Speedy, Pleasant and Effectual Remedy in the World for all

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE,

Weakness of the Back, or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys, or Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight, or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices, more fatal to their victims, than the songs of the Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes, or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the Victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps, to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness (loss of Procreative Power—Impotency,) Nervous Excitability, Pulsation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other disqualification, speedily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidentially rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF POWER,

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences, a few of the following symptoms of which are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny, that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those failing into improper habits, than by the prudent? Beside being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, and Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

Relief in Six Hours! No Mercury!

Persons Ruined by Ignorant, Trifling Pretenders, and their Deadly Poisons, should apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known: many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY. The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and employments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another is blighted with our own.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrible object of commiseration; till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that undiscovered country, "from whence no traveler returns."

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through failing into the hands of Ignorant or Unskilful PRETENDERS, who by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, and then incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month in their noxious or injurious combinations, until, instead of being restored to a reward of Life, Vigor and happiness, in despair leave to sink into early graves, sighing for death, and avoiding society, to sign over his galling disappointment.

To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the first Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most Speedy, Certain and Effectual Remedy in the World for all diseases of Imprudence.

DR. JOHNSTON,

OFFICE, 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe the name and number.

☞Letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Pretty, Designing and Worthless Impostors now advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this establishment, year after year, and the numerous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

March 11, 1870—1yIpr

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting whatever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

For a Cough, Cold, or Influenza, in its first stages, a dose should be taken to check it, as it invariably does, by determining a slight nausea to the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the kidneys and invigorates the system. Hence it is often attended with the most salutary results in breaking up a cold recently contracted. One who feels himself out of order, and does not know exactly what is the matter, will, in most cases, by taking a dose of these Pills, find himself decidedly benefited, from their stimulating and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,*

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

For sale in Gettysburg, Pa., by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent. [Jan. 21, 1870.—lyno

The Star and Sentinel.

MODERN WEDDING RITES.

"Will thou take this brown stone front,
These carriages, this diamond,
To be the husband of thy choice,
Fast locked in bonds of Hymen?
And wilt thou leave thy home and friends
To be his loving wife,
And help to spend his large income
So long as thou hast life?"

"I will!" the modest maid replies:
The lovelight beaming from her eyes.

"And will thou take this waterfall,
This ostentatious pride,
With all these unpaid milliners' bills,
To be thy chosen bride?
And wilt thou love and cherish her
Whilst thou hast life and health,
But die as soon as possible
And leave her all thy wealth?"

"I will!" the fearless mate replies;
And eager waits the nuptial ties.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife:
And what I've joined, forever,
The next best man may disunite,
And the first Divorce Court sever."

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

"Such a bargain, Aunt Fanny! Lay aside your work and express your admiration. Half-a-dozen of these pretty linen collars for one dollar. So nicely scolloped and stitched; just the thing for the morning, are they not?"

"Exactly, Julia. They are a very desirable addition to your bridal wardrobe. But I cannot but regret that they were not higher priced."

"Why, aunt Fanny! you astonish me. I had no idea that you were one of those ladies who think nothing worth having unless it cost an extravagant price."

"And you are much in error if you think so now, Julia. But in looking at your cheap collars my sympathy is called forth for the poor seamstress, whose weary fingers performed the task which was to procure her a wretched subsistence."

"Mercy, aunt Fanny! How deep you look into things. It is enough for me that I got the collars cheap. I shall not trouble my head as to the maker of them. Besides," continued the lively young lady, as she noticed a cloud upon the brow of her auditor, "you have forgotten the sewing machines. They do all the work nowa-days."

"Not quite, my young friend. I have had a peep behind scenes. The scolloped collars are not stitched by the machines; weary fingers, as I said before, perform the task, for a compensation which will hardly sustain life. You must remember that when the collar reaches your possession the wholesale and retail have both secured their profits, and still you justly regard them as cheap. Only think then what a mere trifle must have been paid for the making."

"O, it is all very true, aunt Fanny; and I am sure I pity the poor as much as any one; but as long as the evil exists I may as well reap the benefit of it. You know it is an ill wind that blows nobody good,"

Aunt Fanny shook her head gravely as she replied:

"You speak lightly, Julia. May you never have reason to know the suffering which springs from this want of union of the interests of the employer and the employed. But enough of this. Let us speak of your approaching marriage. It is long since you have sought my quiet room."

"Too long, aunt Fanny; but my time has been so much occupied. My neglect has not been from want of affection, for you know that I love you as well as if you had a right to the name by which I love to call you."

"I know it dear. I did not mean to complain. And now tell me when the wedding is to take place, and all about it."

"In two short weeks. I am to be married at my guardian's, of course. You know he does not quite approve of the marriage; or, at least, he would prefer that we should wait until Henry is established in business; but I have coaxed him into good humor. You know he might as well submit with a good grace, for I shall be eighteen on my wedding day, and then my little property comes into my own hands."

"Your guardian has been a faithful friend to you since the death of your parents, my dear Julia. I trust you will be guided by his advice."

"Not entirely, aunt Fanny. He would prefer investing my money in some safe and profitable way, for my future benefit, but I intend to have the present good of it. Let the future take care of itself. Henry will be rich, I have no doubt. So we shall begin life in the style which we intend to keep up. A handsome house, well furnished, and in a pleasant part of the city. You shake your head, but will see that it will all end well."

"I hope so, my child, but it strikes me as imprudent. Commence in a moderate way, live within your husband's income, let your own property be reserved for the hour of need."

"My guardian's exact words! But you know I was always a wayward girl, and must have my own way. And now say—will you grant the earnest request of Henry and myself, and make your future home with us! I shall need an adviser, and you shall be my second mother."

"My dear child! your kindness brings the tears to my eyes. But I cannot accept your invitation—at least, not at present. A few days ago I received an urgent request from an aged relative in England to come to her and be her companion and friend for the remainder of her life. She is wealthy, but lonely in her riches, and being nearly blind, is much dependent upon the kindness of those around her.—At present there are none but servants to administer to her wants. She was the sister of my own dear mother, and I feel it my duty to go to her and do what I can for her comfort. I sail in the next steamer."

"Before the wedding! Why, aunt Fanny, you will not leave us so soon?"

"My prayers will be with you and yours, dear Julia, but it is necessary that I hasten my departure as much as possible. Do not forget your old friend, and in the midst of your happiness sometimes remember the words of advice which she has so often spoken."

With many tears the young maiden bade adieu to one who, though in reality no relative, had long been a valued friend.

Julia Howard had become an orphan in early childhood. Her father's dying charge placed her under the care of one who in many respects was worthy of the trust, and had well performed the duty which devolved upon him, but he was a bachelor, and could not supply a mother's place to his orphan ward. The want of female influence was deeply felt. There was no one to watch over each developing trait of character—to cherish the good and gentle and carefully remove the evil. Something of this was done at times by aunt Fanny, who had been an early friend of Julia's mother; but her opportunities were limited, and the lovely girl grew to womanhood a creature of impulse rather than fixed principles—a luxuriant and beautiful, but an unrestrained, unwedded plant.

At seventeen she became attached to Henry Lawrence, a young man of good family and unblemished character. Her guardian heartily approved the connexion, but as Julia stated to aunt Fanny, preferred that the young couple should wait until Henry was well established in business, but this prudent advice was not followed. Henry's prospects were good—Julia had a few thousands. Why not begin the world at once? So on the very day, when by a peculiar coincidence, the bridegroom was twenty-one and the bride eighteen, they stood at the altar and plighted those holy vows which bound them together for weal or for woe.

All was sunshine then! The present was delightful, and the future bore the rainbow tints. Years passed ere the dark clouds of adversity gathered round them, but alas! they *did gather*, and the bright sunlight faded away until scarcely one beam found its way to those once happy hearts. Affection for each other still remained—but even this was chilled and repressed by their earthly misfortunes. In some few instances the spirit may rise triumphant over the trials of the body, but in far the greater portion of mankind spirit and matter are indissoluble, and the afflictions of one must unavoidably affect the other.

We will pass over the train of misfortunes which had at length reduced the young couple to absolute poverty and want. Imprudence in their style of living, failure in business, long and severe illness, were the producing causes. Few would have recognized in the anxious, care-worn looking husband, and the feeble, dispirited wife, the exulting bridegroom and happy bride of former days.

There were others also to share their sufferings. Three lovely children had been born to them. One had passed to the spirit world, the others remained to endure the trials of earth. Sad was the father's heart as he gazed upon them, and tears stood in the mother's eyes as she pressed them to her bosom. The eldest, a sweet little girl of seven years, had a distinct recollection of a happier home; and, although with a prudence and sensibility beyond her years, she never reverted to it—yet her devoted affection, and her peculiarly quiet and somewhat melancholy disposition evinced her sympathy with the trials of her parents. The boy was much younger, and knew of naught but poverty.

Affliction should have drawn the husband and wife nearer together—but, on the contrary, as we already said, misfortune seemed to chill and repress the love they had borne to each other.

Unaccustomed to self-control, or to the denial of selfish gratifications Julia was ill prepared to bear the sight of the economy which was now necessary. She became irritable and morose, and thoughtlessly added many a drop to the bitter cup which her husband was drinking.

"Is there no hope of your obtaining the situation with Mr. Markham which you mentioned some days ago?" she suddenly asked, as her husband rose from their frugal meal, one cold morning in the early part of winter.

"None at all," was the reply. "The present clerk has decided to remain."

"Then we may make up our minds to starve," was the despairing reply.

The gentle little Fanny drew nearer to her mother, and clasped her hand fondly, while the husband replied soothingly:

"Not so bad as that, Julia. Even my present situation is better than nothing.—Three hundred will keep us from starving."

"It were better to die, Henry, than to live in this way. Life has lost all its charms for me, and I would gladly be at rest."

"But our children, Julia. Think of them and keep up your courage a little longer. The day may yet dawn upon us."

"Never, never. My own folly has brought this upon me. My guardian warranted against marrying one not well established in the world, but I slighted his advice. Thank God, he is not here to see how bitterly I have lived to repent my rashness."

"And do you really regret it, Julia?—We may regret the imprudence in our former style of living, and we may sorrow for the misfortunes which have come upon us, but we need not repent of our marriage,"

"Was not that the cause of all?" was the bitter reply. "It is of no use to disguise the truth."

Deeply grieved, the husband turned to leave the house. On the threshold a gentle touch detained him.

"Mamma is sick and sorry," whispered the soft voice of Fanny, in its most pleading accents.

The appeal was not to be resisted, and the father stooped to kiss her white forehead as he replied:

"I know it, love. Do all you can to comfort her."

The cloud had passed from his brow and Fanny was satisfied, but it was more difficult to quiet the self-reproach of the mother. The day was a sad one—and when an hour or two before the usual time for his return, Henry was borne into the house by two men, and the unhappy little family were told that an accidental fall on the ice had resulted in a broken leg, the last drop seemed to have been added to the already brimming cup.

From the night of agony which followed, Julia was a different, and, in some respects, a better woman. Hitherto she had been a lingering feeling of pride which had prevented her from coming forward at her husband's side to struggle against the misfortunes which had come upon them. She had shrunk back despairing and powerless. Now she was roused into energy. Her husband, her children would look to her for bread. It would be long ere Henry could resume his labors, and their slender means would soon be exhausted. Something must be done, and with the consciousness of what devolved upon her, came an earnest prayer for strength—a looking upward which was not her wont.

Her education had been somewhat showy but far from thorough, and she felt quite incompetent to teach any of the various branches to which she had attended. Nothing presented itself to her mind but plain sewing, and this she was well aware would afford them but a miserable pittance.—Still it would be better than nothing, and application was at once made to a kind neighbor, and through her influence work was speedily obtained.

It was soon evident that this exertion was not uncalled for. The pain of the broken limb and the anxiety of mind produced by his situation brought on a fever, and for many weeks Henry Lawrence hovered on the borders of the grave.

The grief of the wife was overwhelming as she watched over him and listened to the wild ravings of his delirium. He was again the lover of her youth, the husband of happier years. Each hasty word, or unmerited reproach came to her ears with fearful distinctness, and earnestly did she pray for at least one look of recognition, one word of forgiveness and love.

But the hand of the destroyer was stayed, and feeble as an infant, the husband and father looked once more upon his little family and bade them bless God that life was spared, and that reason again resumed her throne.

Almost exhausted in body and mind, but with a heart filled with thankfulness, Julia redoubled her exertions for their maintenance. Every moment of leisure during the day, and many weary hours of the night were employed in finishing those garments for which the compensation was so small that it hardly sufficed to supply their absolute necessities.

Often when her employers would urge her to abate a few pennies on the usual price, and assure her that it was for her interest to work cheap, she would sigh deeply as she remembered her own feelings in former days, and the truth of aunt Fanny's words forced itself upon her mind. The sufferings proceeding from the want of union of the employer and the employed were now her own.

And where was aunt Fanny during this lapse of years? Faithfully and unwearedly had she performed the duties which she had taken upon herself. That task was now ended. That aged relative, to whose wants she had ministered, had at length gone home. Once more Fanny's heart turned to her native land. Friends of her earlier years rose before her, and she longed to meet them again face to face. The few necessary arrangements were soon made, and ere many weeks had passed she had once more crossed the broad ocean, and was welcomed with kindly greetings by many whom she had known so long.

One of her first inquiries was for Julia, for it was very long since she had heard from her. News of the failure of Mr. Lawrence in business had reached her, and rumors of various undefined misfortunes had from time to time come to her knowledge, but not one word of direct information. The mother of Julia had been a very dear friend, and aunt Fanny felt a yearning for her child.

At first it seemed difficult to trace them, for most of their former acquaintance had lost sight of them in the humble sphere in which they were now moving. But aunt Fanny was indefatigable, and the

The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1870.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITEE.

The Republican County Committee will meet at the Eagle Hotel, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 30th of July, at 1 o'clock, P. M.* A full attendance is requested.

A. J. COVER, *Chr'n.*

The following persons constitute the Committee:

Gettysburg—A. J. Cover, Chairman; David Wills, E. G. Fahnestock, Dr. C. Horner, D. McConaughty, D. A. Buehler, Capt. J. F. McCreary.
Berwick Bor.—Henry Kohler, Dr. Geo. H. Jordy.
Berwick twp.—J. Geo. Wolf, Geo. Baker.
Butler—W. H. Detrich, Israel Shank.
Conowago—Michael Reily, Jacob Little.
Cumberland—Wm. G. Black, David Shriver.
Franklin—Capt. Jas. Mickley, J. A. Rebert.
Freedom—Samuel Moritz, John Cunningham.
Germany—Jacob Pitzer, Solomon Mengel.
Hamilton—Edw. Meisenhelder, Jacob Resser.
Huntington—Jos. Wierman, Abraham Trostle.
Highland—Jos. J. Kerr, Washington Lott.
Hamiltonban—Capt. E. McGilley, Peter Shively.
Liberty—Wm. G. Scantlebury, Samuel Martin.
Littlestown—Ephraim Myers, Dr. R. S. Sies.
Latimore—Isaac D. Worley, Geo. L. Deardorff.
Menallen—Samuel Meals, John B. Wright.
Mount Joy—Newton Horner, I. N. Durborow.
Mountpleasant—Adam Pletrich, John Clapsaddle.
Oxford—Alex. S. Hinds, James Hersh.
Reading—Samuel Albert, Frederick Raber.
Straban—Maj. Robert Bell, John N. Boyer.
Tyrone—Henry Spangler, Chas. Swarts.
Union—Jno. H. Felty, Geo. Baughoar.
York Springs—H. C. Peters, Gen. W. W. Stewart.

THE WAR NEWS.

There has as yet been no serious engagement between the French and Prussians. Occasional skirmishing takes place between small scouting parties, but of no special significance. Both sides seem to recognize each other's strength, and that the contest is to be no child's play. Both are massing immense bodies of troops, preparatory to active work. Each day's delay is favorable to the Prussians, who, it seems to be generally conceded, were taken by surprise by Louis Napoleon's declaration of war, and hence were not prepared for immediate hostilities. Napoleon's delay to strike, can only be accounted for by the fact, either that he finds Prussia better prepared than he expected, or that he has been hesitating as to his own plans of the campaign. The neutrality of other nations seems to be ensued for the present—Denmark, Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia and England, all having announced a neutral policy, unless future developments require a change. Prussia has the sympathy of the leading Governments, the War being generally denounced as without just cause, and due solely to Louis Napoleon's ambitions and selfish purposes,

Infense excitement has been produced in England by the publication of a secret treaty which Louis Napoleon is charged with proposing to Prussia in 1866, by which France was to recognize the right of Prussia to absorb and consolidate the German States, on condition that Prussia transfer the Province of Luxembourg to France and unite in an offensive and defensive alliance for the subjugation of Belgium and its annexation to France. This would have given France all the territory west of the Rhine.—Prussia declined the proposal. As the integrity of Belgium is ensured by solthe great Powers are a party, this proposition of Louis Napoleon, now brought to light for the first time, is regarded not only as an act of perfidy to England, but as throwing light on his present purposes. The London *Times* and other English journals are very severe in their denunciations of Louis Napoleon, and demand that England be at once put on a war footing. The subject was brought up in Parliament, where it was officially announced that full explanations would be demanded France and Prussia.

THE Conference of representatives from the minority counties, which met in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., has resulted in a call for a State Convention, to be held in Reading, on the 31st of August, to be composed of delegates "favorable to the movement to secure minority representation," and to consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower House of the State Legislature. We have received a copy of the address issued by the friends of the movement, in which the object is stated to be to "concert measures to secure representation for minorities in all matters wherein they are interested." The principle of minority representation has of late years been gaining ground, and we think is destined sooner or later to be generally recognized. Senator Buckalew, of this State, has been urging it for some years with much energy, on the basis of cumulative voting. His plan is, in all cases where two or more officers are to be elected, to allow the voter to cast as many ballots as there are officers to be elected, giving all to one man or distributing them, as the voter prefers. For instance, if there be six Councilmen or other officers to elect, each voter would be entitled to put in six ballots,—He can give one to each of six candidates, or two to each of three men, two to one and four to another, &c., or all to one candidate. This would enable minorities to secure the election of one or more candidates. The system looks fair, but is a cumbrous one. Illinois, in her new State Constitution, has adopted the general principle. How it will work, remains to be seen.

The propriety of securing minority representation has been recognized to some extent in special legislation. In Pennsylvania, although the law requires two Inspectors of Elections, each elector votes for but one, thus securing to each party a representative in the Election board. So in the choice of Jury Commissioners. Under the new Constitution of New York, the same general principle was applied to the Judiciary. Although six Judges of the Supreme Court were elected, each elector voted for but four, the six highest being declared elected. The result was the choice of four Democratic and two Republican Judges, although the former carried the State by about 80,000 majority.

THE Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will hold its 17th Annual meeting in Lancaster, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August. An interesting session is expected. C. H. Harding, 1223 Oxford street, Phila., will furnish orders for excursion tickets over railroads, at reduced rates, to persons desiring to attend the Convention. W. L. Bear, Lancaster, will give information to local accommodations.

ENGLAND is rapidly forwarding reinforcements of troops to Canada.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* gives a summary of the changes made in the new Tax Bill passed by Congress. A large number of special taxes are swept away. The tax on incomes will be confined to those who realize an excess of $2,000, after making legal deductions. Incomes up to that amount are exempted from taxation. On all beyond that, 2½ per cent. must be paid. The bill repeals all the special taxes in the 79th section of the act of June 30, 1864, and as amended by subsequent acts, except the special tax on brewers in that section. This repeal is not to go into effect until May 1st, 1871; and its effect may be stated as follows: It takes off the *license* taxes from the bankers, wholesale dealers, retail dealers, lottery ticket dealers, horse dealers, livery stable keepers, brokers, pawn-brokers, cattle brokers, produce brokers, commercial brokers, custom house brokers, distillers, rectifiers, coal oil distilleries, inns and taverns, eating houses, confectioners, claim and patent agents, patent-right dealers, real estate agents, conveyancers, intelligence offices, insurance agents, auctioneers, manufacturers, pedlars, apothecaries, photographers, tobacconists, butchers, theatres, museums, circuses, jugglers, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, gift enterprises, stallions, jacks, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, architects, builders, contractors, plumbers, gas fitters, assayers, miners, expressmen and insurance brokers. None of the foregoing will have to take out licenses after May 1, 1871.

The next parties relieved are the manufacturers who pay the tax of two dollars on every thousand dollars of their *sales* over and above five thousand dollars per annum. These taxes are repealed after October 1st, 1870, on the sales of all manufacturers, except in the cases where the tax is now paid by stamps and except the taxes on leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars and liquors. The stamp tax on receipts for money paid is also to be taken off after the 1st of October next; and also the stamp tax on promissory notes less than $100, from the same date; also the stamp tax on canned and preserved fish, and also the stamp tax for the transfer or assignment of any lease where the stamp has been once affixed. The special taxes on the gross receipts of railroads, passenger railways, canals, steamboats, ferries, expresses, insurance companies, lotteries, theatres, shows, circuses, &c., are also taken off, this repeal to take effect from October 1st, 1870. The special tax on legacies and successions and passports goes off at the same time.

IT is rather remarkable that while the Republican press of the United States is a unit in its denunciation of Louis Napoleon for the crime of inaugurating a needless and bloody war in Europe, and open in its expression of sympathy with Prussia—the Democratic press either stands off or openly espouses the cause of the desperate gambler who rules France and seeks to dictate to Europe. Essentially, it is a contest between a limited constitutional Monarchy represented in Prussia, and personal despotism represented in Louis Napoleon—between a people, on one side, who gave us practical tokens of sympathy during our own Rebellion, and an unprincipled despot on the other, who sought advantage of our difficulties to throttle Republicanism in America by planting a Despotism on our Southern frontier antagonistic to our Government and dangerous to our future. Is it because Louis Napoleon gave aid and comfort to the Rebellion, that the Democratic party now, out of gratitude, feels bound to espouse his

PRIVATEERING cannot be adopted by either France or Prussia in the present war, they being bound by the treaty of 1866, which was ratified by England, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, France, Austria and Sardinia. The four points of that treaty are:

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that it is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

"THE NEWS ITEM," is the title of a new weekly paper published at Glen Rock, York county, Pa., by Messrs. Smith & Nichols—one of the proprietors being Mr. Malcom O. Smith, formerly of this place. It is a small eight page paper, but neatly printed, and evincing editorial tact. We wish the new-comer a successful and profitable career.

FROM Texas we have reports of serious outrages by the Indians.

THE cholera is said to have made its appearance at Jersey City.

LIBERAL contributions are being made throughout the United States in aid of Germany.

Two colored men have been appointed light-house keepers on the Potomac river.

THE appropriation of $12,000 for the Lincoln University at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., passed both Houses, and has been signed by the President.

THERE is a report in New York that orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to immediately fit out all available vessels to reinforce the Cuban squadron.

AT an anti-Chinese Convention held in San Francisco, it was resolved that steps be taken to notify the Chinese Empire that it was unsafe for Chinamen to come to America.

FIVE hundred Chinese laborers arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Friday. They are the first installment of two thousand who are to be employed on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

MR. G. C. FRANCISCUS, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly at Cresson, Pennsylvania, on Friday night. His wife, who was at his side in bed, did not discover his death until morning.

As a boy named William Brown, thirteen years old, was shooting at a mark with a rifle in Lisbon, Connecticut, on Tuesday, a little daughter of Charles Broomly, while on the way home from school, ran across the line of the sight a few feet in front of the gun, and was shot through the neck and almost instantly died.

A STATE OUT OF DEBT.—The State of Indiana is out of debt, or will be practically so, on the 1st of September. The State Treasurer notified the holders of the State bonds that he would pay them on the 1st of July. A portion only of the bonds were presented, and now notice is given that, after the 1st of September, 1870, interest will cease. So much for ten years of Republican administration in a State which long Democratic rule had overloaded with debt.

THE WAR IN EUROPE!

NO BATTLE YET REPORTED.

Concentration of Troops on the Rhine.

A SECRET TREATY PROJECT EXPOSED.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND

LONDON, July 25.—The *Times* this morning publishes a project treaty submitted by France to the Prussian Goverment, and guarantees its authenticity. The following are the points of this document:—

The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two Governments and peoples, &c., hereby conclude the subjoined treaty. In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria. In the second the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg. In the third the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted. In the fourth France, finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that measure. The fifth article is the usual one of offensive alliance between the two nations.

The above treaty was submitted by France to Prussia about the time of the Luxembourg affair.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains the following declaration: The French government has issued orders that, in the prosecution of the war, commanders of the French forces will scrupulously regard with respect the neutral powers' rules of international right, and that they especially conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1850, as follows:

Privateering is abolished. A neutral flag protects an enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war Merchandise of a neutral, except contraban of war, is not seizable under a foreign flag. The blockade must be effective, although Spain and the United Stacs did not adhere to the declaration of 1856. French vessels will not seize the property of the enemy when such property is the cargo of a Spanish or American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board vessels of the enemy.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Minister of War has given instructions to commence putting in a state of defence and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris and forts beyond the present line of works. The *Journal* also reports that, in spite of the interdiction pronounced by the government, certain journals continue to give news of military movements, to the great detriment of the national cause. The government had hoped that the appeal made to their patriotism would be regarded. It will be a matter of regret if force shall be found necessary to secure a recognition of the law.

PARIS, July 25.—The number of volunteers already enrolled in France is 110,000.

It is now tolerably certain that the Count de Palikao will be commander-in-chief of the army of the Baltic.

LONDON, July 25—2 P. M.—The following despatches have just been received from Saarbrucken by way of Berlin:—On Sunday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbrucken. They penetrated the country several miles, and at length found the French in considerable force near the town of Gerseville. Sharp skirmishing ensued between the forces, and the French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. There was no loss on the Prussian side. This action has demonstrated that the needle gun is superior to the Chassepot.

Subsequently, a company of the Prussian Seventeenth Regiment of the line captured a French custom-house at Schrecklingen. The officers of the custom-house made a stout resistance, and were all either killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded in this engagement.

Deserters from the French army are very numerous. They are continually coming into the Prussian lines.

LONDON, JULY 25.—The secret treaty which was projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the powers concerned. The action of Napoleon is considered insulting to England. Ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the French embassy. *A despatch from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia which was printed in the London Times is perfectly authentic. The Belgian government knew of its existence a short time ago.*

In the House of Lords Earl Granville, in reply to a question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said he was unable to state where the *Times* obtained the text of the treaty. After the announcement of the existence of such a remarkable document it would be the duty of France and Prussia immediately and spontaneously to explain the matter to Europe.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons to-night, after questioning the Foreign Office in regard to the reported treaty, denounced the government for withholding the correspondence on the subject. He declared England could never have tolerated such a proposition. The extinction of the kingdom of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the government would give all the particulars.

Mr. Gladstone said he was sorry the papers were not ready for submission, and that he was unable to give the information required, or explain how the project became public. Its purport certainly was astounding. Doubtless the powers implicated would explain the mystery.

LONDON, July 25.—The people of Prussia will observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer, to propitate Divine Providence and invoke a blessing on their arms.

It is expected the French fleet will attack Kiel. Eleven French Frigates, steering east, passed Hastings to-day.

LONDON, July 25.—The inhabitants of Norderney and other islands near the mouth of the Elbe have all removed, in order to leave the French fleet in those waters without experienced pilots.

Information has been received here that on Sunday a body of German Uhlaner-Lancers passed the border near Saarbrucken, tore up the rails for a long distance on the Metz Railroad, destroyed the viaduct, and returned to camp without loss.

The journals of Metz say the French have taken 40 prisoners thus far.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning says that Marshal Leboeuf late last night telegraphed the Emperor that General Bernis had repelled a reconnoisance of the enemy near the town of Niederbrunn, twenty-six miles northwest of Strasbourg. One officer, a Bavarian, was killed and two made prisoners. The *Figaro*, in its account of this affair, insists that the officer killed was an Englishman.

The proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia for another change in the map of Europe, has created considerable excitement in England. The London journals denounce France, and our despatches state that they are seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia.

In the House of Lords last night it was the subject of discussion. Earl Granville said that he had an interview with the French Ambassador, who told him that Bismarck was the author of the treaty, and that it had been rejected by both parties. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons that he expected to show that it originated with Napoleon, and was awaiting despatches from the British Minister at Berlin to confirm this statement. A despatch from Washington says that Baron Gerolt, the Ambassador of Prussia, has advices from his Government that "public opinion in England is favorable to North Germany, but the Government is not favorable."—Denmark has issued a proclamation warning sailors and pilots, subjects of that country, against rendering assistance to the belligerents: Paris papers report that a party of Prussians making a reconnoisance near Strasbourg were repulsed by the French. The news received by way of Berlin is very meagre. The telegraph lines are closely watched by the German Government. Frankfort-on-the Main has been designated as Prussian headquarters. The French fleet recently concentrated at Dunkirk, in the Straits of Dover, has sailed. There is considerable activity in English navy-yards. Mr. Roesing, the North German Consul General at New York, officially disavows the receipt of any such orders, in regard to the enrolment and forwarding of North German subjects liable to military duty, as a telegram declared had been issued by the North German Government to its foreign agents—that their passage would be paid, etc.—The Consul General announces that whenever public notice shall have been duly given of the mobilization of the North German forces, all persons liable to military duty in the service of the confederation will be expected to return home at their own costs and charges, and shoulder their guns for the Fatherland. He has no authority to pay the expenses of soldiers from the United States to Germany, and neither Germans nor Frenchmen, under the laws of the United States, would be permitted to leave here in large bodies as soldiers. There can be no recruiting for either Power in the United States.

THE RHINE FRONTIER.

By an inspection of the map of Western Europe, and the geographical relations of France and Prussia, attention is at once drawn to three principal points, viz: the position of the fortresses which are between the eastern frontier of France and the line of the Rhine; the route which is naturally laid open by these fortresses to the heart of France, and the routes which connect these same fortresses with the great centres of Germany. When the importance of these strongholds is understood, and when it is remembered that they are in the possession of Prussia, it becomes easy to understand why France should be glad of any pretext to justify her in making an attempt to get control of them. As the famous Italian Quadrilateral was to the Austrians, so is this German Quadrilateral to the Prussians. It enables them to repel invasion and to resist any sudden attack, while it reserves for them a base of operations which is as favorable for them as could well be conceived or desired. The four great fortified points were, until 1868, Coblentz, Cologne, Metz, and Luxembourg, but in that year the latter was dismantled by the Prussians, very unwillingly, and only on the strong representation of the other Powers, which insisted on the fulfilment of the treaty of Prague, one provision of which was, also, the abandonment of the fortress Mentz or Mayence, which has not been complied with to this day by Prussia.—Luxembourg having been partially dismantled, the Prussians have since fortified Saar Louis, Coppenheim and [illegible] which in a very short time can be placed in a solid attitude, and made to take the position recently occupied by Luxembourg, Mentz commands the entrance to the river Main and covers Frankfort. Coblentz commands the Moselle, while Cologne and Ehrenbreitstein command the Rhine at their respective positions. In addition to these strongholds, the Prussians have planned an entrenched camp at Treves.—Such is the German Quadrilateral, which is so situated, moreover, that a Prussian army sheltered within it would be able to attack in flank or rear a French army entering Germany through Baden or Rhenish Bavaria; while, on the other hand, the road to Paris is comparatively undefended. By way of Saar Louis, Germersheim and Landau, Prussia can launch all the forces she has accumulated behind the Rhine, between Coblentz and Mentz, directly upon the feeble points of the French frontier between Strasbourg and Mentz, leaving Alsatia isolated by the Vosges, and turning Mentz by the route through Nancy, she may march direct upon Paris.

It should not be forgotten that Coblentz is connected with Mayence by a double line of railway on either side of the Rhine, and that Cologne is also connected with Coblentz by railway and by the Rhine itself; that from Mayence troops can be sent to Germersheim by two different railways, and that the line which runs from Sarr-Louis divides into two branches, the one leading to Mayence and Coblentz the other to Germersheim and Landau. And further, that a line has been completed three-fourths of the way direct from Mayence to Landau, and lines are in progress direct from Coblentz to Treves, and from Cologne to the same place. From all this it is evident that Prussia has been preparing. Looking at Germany, we find railways uniting the three gates of the Rhine, Cologne, Coblentz, and Mayence, with Berlin, Dresden and Cassel, the centres of the North German Confederation. The ordinary garrison of what has here been called the German Quadrilateral is composed of fifty-four battalions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery in proportion, and it can be doubled in brief time, by drawing troops from the adjoining military centres, In a few days, by drawing from Berlin and Dresden the troops accumulated there, 800,000 men can be massed behind the Rhine, between Cologne and Mayence, and 200,000 can be sent to the fortresses which form the salient points of this vast encampment. Therefore, unless the French are very rapid in their movements they will be exposed to a flank attack, no matter which route they take.

Times are changed since 1792 and 1806, when Prussia was ruled by timid princes, and her armies were mismanaged by incompetent men like the Duke of Brunswick. So far as can be at present known, the combatants meet on nearly equal terms, the Prussians, however, having the advantage as to position. Should the war last any time, it will render more than ever apparent the fact that the neutrality of Belgium is a source of inconvenience, if not of danger, to France. Were that little kingdom a part of the French Empire the road to Berlin would be much more accessible to a French army than it is at present.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

TERRE is a boy living in Woodward township, Lycoming county, seventeen years of age, who stands six feet eight inches high and weighs over two hundred pounds. His name is George Wurster. There is also a girl living in Middleburg township, Tioga county, fourteen years old, who weighs four hundred pounds.

THE PEPPER-GUN.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* gives this description of the needle-gun, which will probably play an important part in the coming battles in Europe:

1. The range of the needle-gun is from one thousand two hundred to one thousand four hundred yards.

2. The movements of loading are executed with the right hand, as follows:—An upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with the right hand close the breech, and another push on the needle chamber (with its spiral spring) completes the loading, and the rifle is ready for "Fire."—During the whole movement the gun is held with the left hand at a "ready."

3. The gun is never loaded or reloaded while at "aim," simply because it is impossible to do so.

4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of papier mache; and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear.

6. The cartridge is made up ball in front, ball socket with igniting matter, powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber, and is called long lead (*lang blei*).

6. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated and the air chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean no recoil is felt at all.

7. In case the needle should break or bend or otherwise become useless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds; each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles.

It is not much the superiority of the needle-gun over other breech-loaders which has secured, and in all probability will in the present struggle secure, success to the Prussian army, as it is the thorough education of each individual soldier and his perfect familiarity with his weapon.

The needle-gun was first used in Prussia in 1848 and 1849, in Baden and Schleswig, and not having been deemed effective without an entire change of tactics, and especially of skirmish instruction, was almost condemned.

The Prussian army has but one calibre for all small arms, so that infantry or sharpshooters can be supplied with cartridges from any cavalry, pistol or carbine cartridge wagon.

THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

Which is regarded as the most formidable weapon ever put into the hands of a soldier, resembles the Prussian needle-gun, but possesses several improvements. During the late war between Prussia and Austria the effective work of the newly invented needle-gun attracted the notice of all fighting nations; and the French anticipating that they would some time be called upon to encounter Prussia on the field of battle, immediately set to work to invent a weapon that should surpass the needle-gun in its power as an engine of war. The result was the invention by M. Chassepot, after long and careful study, having the Prussian gun to aid him and improve upon. After the new rifle had been tested over and over again, the attention of the Emperor was invited to it, and it was not long before he was convinced of its superiority, and ordered its adoption in the army.

One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the needle-gun is that the movement is simpler, and instead of being tightly enclosed in the breech by a cylinder, it is almost fully exposed. The employment of India rubber as an obturator is also another novelty.—It is argued that the needle-gun, after it has been discharged a number of times in succession, becomes hot and damp in the chamber, owing to the inability of the gas which comes back after the explosion of the cartridge to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The Chassepot is only open, and while there is no gas shut up in a chamber to corrode the metal, it can in a moment be cleansed from dirt or rust, and the soldier is always able to quickly to discover any accident to his weapon. It is also claimed that the Chassepot is not so easily clogged as the needle-gun, and is more substantially built.

There is an opening on the right hand side of the chamber for the insertion of the cartridge. The chamber is filled by a movable cylinder, which may be moved back or forward by a handle. The cylinder surrounds the shaft and revolves around the ram. It contains the spring by which the needle is propelled. The rear end of the shaft is made in the shape of a handle. The spring is compressed when the handle is drawn back. A shoulder on the shaft comes in contact with the cylinder when the arm is at rest. When loaded and ready for firing the two parts are drawn asunder. The shaft also serves to protect the needle, which is surrounded by the same, and is forced out of the front end of the shaft as soon as the trigger is pulled. After the cartridge has been inserted the knob is pressed forward and is then laid over to the right hand side. The aperture is then closed. By the first of these two movements the cylinder is moved forward, thereby forcing the cartridge into the breech; the second movement secures the cylinder so that it can be thrown back by the force of the explosion. The pulling the trigger releases the spiral spring, which then forces the needle through the percussion wafer, and explodes the powder in the cartridge.

The Chassepot is handed in the following manner: While loading, hold the gun in the left hand with the butt end resting on the left hip. The lever is then turned with but one movement, from right to left, and with another pulled back, after which the cartridge is inserted into the opening thus effected. By a third movement—pushing back the lever into its original position—the gun becomes ready to be fired off. The projectile is a rather long lug with the end rounded and pointed like our rifle ball. The charge, which is attached to it in a paper covering, is composed of a peculiar powder, specially manufactured for the purpose. The distance at which this gun carries with certainty is very considerable—over 1,000 metres.—Both the infantry and the chasseurs have only the one model, but the bayonets differ, in so far as those of the chasseurs are sword bayonets.

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The North American publishes a statement of the foreign trade of Philadelphia for the year ending June 30, 1870. The following are leading figures: Of commodities the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, to foreign countries, the exports were $15,096,227, or as stated in another place, $16,908,672. Imports subject to duty, $16,500,797; free of duty, $889,107. Immigrants arrived, 1,007. Vessels cleared, 796; entered, 864. Coastwise, entered, 1,111; cleared, 1,165. Duties collected, $3,845,794.

A CHILD of S. J. Hayes, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, some months ago swallowed a needle. It passed through her stomach into her hip, from which it was taken on the 7th inst.

PEACE has not yet been signed between Paraguay and Brazil.

THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

A Stringent and Important Law.

The naturalization act passed by Congress at the recent session, is the most stringent measure of the kind ever enacted, and if it is properly carried out will most certainly exercise a wholesome influence upon popular elections. It applies only to elections for Representatives to Congress; but as these occur in most of the States simultaneously with elections for State and municipal officers, its purifying effect will be general. The first section relates to the shamefully prevalent practice of perjury, and provides that any person guilty of this heinous offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than one year, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. The second section provides that any person falsely appearing as a witness for any other person in a naturalization proceeding or using a fictitious name, or any person guilty of using or causing to be used fraudulent naturalization papers, knowing them to be such, or any person who shall intentionally aid in the commission of any such felony, or counsel, advise, or procure the commission thereof, shall upon conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The third section provides for the punishment of other violations of the law, and the fourth declares that the act shall apply to all proceedings had or taken before any court in which any proceedings for naturalization shall be had, and also that the United States courts shall have jurisdiction of all offences under the provisions of this act, in or before whatever court or tribunal the same shall have been committed.

The act is to apply to all cities of twenty thousand inhabitants and upward, and it is made the duty of the judges of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States for the circuit or district wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint for each voting precinct two resident citizens, *one from each political party*, who shall act in the capacity of inspectors at the registration and election: and any person who shall hinder or molest such appointees in the performance of their duties shall be subject to imprisonment for not less than one year. The sixth section authorizes United States Marshals to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which Representatives to Congress are to be chosen. The concluding section extends the naturalization laws to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent.

THE WAR-STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

As England has evinced a disposition to pitch into the war between France and Prussia on the slighest pretext, it may be interesting to examine her military and naval resources, so as to be enabled to form a tolerably exact opinion of the weight she might have in the scale in case a general European war, which would certainly follow any interference on her part in the present contest. We are indebted to the Buffalo *Express* for the following statistics: "There are at the present moment in the United Kingdom, belonging to the regular forces, seventy-one battalions of infantry, twenty-four regiments of cavalry, ten batteries of the Royal horse artillery, and sixty-seven batteries of field and garrison artillery; the whole making a total of about 85,000 men. The armed and uniformed militia muster 125,000 men, and the volunteers nearly 200,000 more. To these must be added the armed pensioners [illegible] strength we have no means of correctly ascertaining. Without these, however, there is thus shown a total of fully 400,000 men, the 'regular' force of whom are in a state of discipline inferior to that of no Continental army, and all of whom have had a very considerable amount of training. The white troops in India amount in numbers to about 30,000, of course exclusive of a large army composed of natives.

The remainder of the regular army is scattered throughout the various colonies and dependencies, but the aggregate strength of those thus stationed is to-day inconsiderable, and no circumstance is likely to arise to induce their re-call.

The Royal Navy consists of upwards of of forty first-class iron-clads in commission, manned by 20,000 seamen, nearly all of which force could be put to sea at twenty-four hours' notice. The fleet now cruising in the English Channel consists of nine iron-clads, including the Monarch, the Captain, and other ships of nearly equal power. Fifteen more are under orders to join them immediately. Six other iron-clads are cruising in the Mediterranean. The North American squadron consists of six iron-clads, and of twenty-three other war steamers, the whole carrying about 350 guns. These tables by no means represent, however, the whole naval strength of Great Britain, but simply that portion which is at the present moment on active service. Its entire force may, however, be to some extent gathered from this statement."

From this statement of military and naval strength it will be seen that Great Britain, although she has lost some of her former prestige, is still a mighty power both by land and sea, and that whichever side she espouses in the the struggle, will have a powerful ally.

THE PRETTIEST WOMAN IN NEW YORK. Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chargrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheap est dressing in the world. july1-1m

ALWAYS AHEAD.—Capt. NORRIS is determined not to be outdone by rivals, and hence has been brushing up his "Head-Quarters," on the corner of the Diamond and Chambersburg street, (Arnold's corner,) where he has on hand the largest and best assortment of Ready-made Clothing of all kinds, for Spring and Summer use, ever opened in Gettysburg, and which he is offering at astonishingly low figures. His stock of Straw Hats embraces all styles, qualities, and prices. ap28-tf

☞ Spring and Summer Goods just received. Read COBEAN & CUNNINGHAM'S advertisement and learn where to buy Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c., at reduced prices. Baltimore st., opposite Fahnestock Bros. ap29-tf

FOR RENT.—Several desirable Rooms in out-east corner of the Diamond, the late residence of Hon. R. G. Harper, deceased. For terms, &c., inquire of Mrs. Harper.

☞ Hamlin's Celebrated *Wizard Oil*, for rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, &c., for sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gettysburg. tf

GETTYSBURG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(*See Advertisements.*)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. G. McCreary, York street, in residence.
D. McConaughy, Chambersburg street, in residence.
M. E. Krauth, Baltimore st., second square.
D. Wills, on Public Square, in residence.
J. A. J. Cover, Balt. st., near Fahnestock's store.
C. A. Buehler, Baltimore street, in residence.
E. S. Woods, south-east cor. Public Square.

BAKERY.

Baltzer Newport, cor. Washington and Middle sts.

BOOTS AND SHOEMAKERS.

D. H. Klingel, Baltimore street, second square.

BLACKSMITHING.

B. G. Hollebaugh, Washington street.

BUTCHERING.

Stover & Wible, Chambersburg street.
Geo. A. Codori, West Middle street.

CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &C.

John Gruel, Chambersburg st., near Eagle Hotel.

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son, York st., first square.
Wm. Christman, Washington street.
Geo. C. Cashman, Stratton street, near Railroad.

CARRIAGES, &C.

Danner & Ziegler, Middle street, near Baltimore.
W. K. Gallagher, East Middle st., second square.

CLOTHING.

R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
F. Cunningham, Chambersburg st., first square.
T. C. Norris, South west corner of Diamond.
Samuel Wolf, corner of York and Public Square.
Pickling & Co., Chambersburg street, first square.

COAL, LUMBER, LIME, &C.

C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad sts.
Reily & Cashman, cor. Stratton and Railroad sts.

COOPERS.

Peter Culp, Union street, in residence.

DENTISTS.

J. E. Berkstrkatresser, York st., first square.
J. L. Hill, Chambersburg st., opposite Eagle Hotel.

DRUGGISTS.

A. D. Buehler, Chambersburg street, first square.
Hubers, Baltimore street, first square.
R. Horner, Chambersburg street, first square.

DRY GOODS.

Fahnestock Brothers, cor. of Balt. & Middle sts.
J. L. Schick, cor. of Baltimore & Public Square.
Bebert & Elliott, Balt. st., opposite Court-house.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSES.

Bigham & Co., cor. of Washington and Railroad.
John Cress, corner Stratton and Railroad.
Jos. Wible & Son, cor. Washington and Railroad.
Robert McCurdy, Carlisle Street.

GRANITE YARD.

Peter Beitler, Railroad, East of Stratton street.

GAS FITTER.

R. D. Armor, East Middle street.

GROCERIES.

J. W. Cress, cor. Chambersburg st. and Diamond.
Wm. Boyer & Son, York st., opposite Nat. Bank.
Wm. B. Meals, York street, second square.
Wm. J. Martin, cor. of Baltimore and High sts.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Balt. and Middle sts.
Bigham & Co., cor. Washington & Railroad sts.
H. H. Beamer, cor. Balt. and Carlisle street.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Danner & Ziegler, Baltimore street, first square.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Baltimore & Middle sts.

HARNESS, &c.

D. McCreary & Son, Baltimore street.
John Culp, Carlisle street, near passenger depot.

HATS, CAPS, SHOES, &c.,

Samuel Wolf, cor. York st., and Public Square.
T. C. Norris, South West corner of Diamond.
R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
Picking & Co., Chambersburg street, first square.

HOTELS.

Eagle Hotel, J. L. Tate, proprietor, corner Chambersburg and Washington sts.
Keystone House, Wm. E. Myers, proprietor, Chambersburg street, opposite Christ's Church.
Harris House, Wm. F. Harris, Baltimore street, second square.

LIVERY STABLES.

N. Weaver & Son, Washington street, north of Chambersburg.
Tate & Holtzworth, Chambersburg street, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

MARBLE YARDS.

Wm. N. Miller, cor. Baltimore and Middle sts.
Meals & Brother, York street, east of Stratton.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Tipton & Myers, York st., opposite Nat. Bank.
Jacob Pensyl, Baltimore street, first square.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. C. O'Neal, Baltimore street, near High.
H. S. Huber, cor. Chambersburg and Wash. sts.
Robert Horner, Chambersburg street, first square.

PRINTING OFFICE.

Star & Sentinel, Baltimore street, midway between the Court House and Public Square, west side.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad.

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J. Jacobs, Chambersburg street, first square.

UNDERTAKERS & PAPER HANGER.

Jeremiah Culp, York street, second square.

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...BLE LANDS!!

...R SALE.

...FARM, two miles north... ...rg, adjoining Spring Hotel prop... ...with large BRICK HOUSE, large ...nant House, and other improve... ...,500—not more than cost of build...

...ARM, two and a half miles ...ttysburg, adjoining No. 1. 116 ...d STONE HOUSE, Barn and ...nts. An excellent grass farm.

...ARM adjoining No. 1, and ...sburg, containing 119 Acres, ...RM BUILDINGS. It is divided ...sburg Turnpike and comprises ...building lots. Price, $6500.

...ARM, five miles from Get... ...road, 152 Acres, good land in ...ith large BRICK HOUSE, and ...n. Price $5,500—very cheap.

...ERY GOOD FARM, two ...sburg, 240 Acres, with large ...large Bank Barn, all in good ...$50 per acre.

...ARM, 170 Acres, four ...urg, on Public road, comforta... ...DINGS, red land, ¼ limed.— ...sh.

...xcellent FRUIT FARM, ...Gettysburg, on public road, ...good land, with comfortable ...$5,500.

...OD RED LAND FARM ...table HOUSE and all needed ...Barn, Land limed and in good ...on, near Baltimore Turnpike, ...burg, 3 miles from Littlestown.

...TRACT OF GRANITE ...s from Gettysburg, on York ...d HOUSE and STABLE and ...r Mechanic. Price $2,500.

...ERY GOOD FARM, two ...sburg, on public road, 224 ...and in good condition, good ...HOUSE, large Bank ...good location. Price $50 per ...Acres with buildings at same.

...VERY GOOD STOCK ...ast of Gettysburg, on York ...will sell 110 Acres, about 15 ...ME HOUSE, two Barns, well ...per acre—terms easy.

...RY VALUABLE FARM, ...100 acres heavy Timber, Oak, ...t, five miles west of Gettys... ...t, two sets of Buildings, will ...excellent fruit farm, good ...rice $45 per acre.

...OD FARM, 130 Acres, 7 ...urg, on Harrisburg road, good ...nd Barn, all kinds of fruit.—

...ST-CLASS RED LAND ...r will sell 100 Acres; 2 miles ...Harrisburg road; good ...OUSE, Bank Barn, abundant ...d in good order.

...Farms and Town Property. ...and Town Property, to ex... ...ounty Farms.

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...OF VALUABLE LAND.

...having quit housekeeping will ...on Thursday, the 2d day of ...o'clock, P. M., the following ...GROUND, situate in Butler ...unty, Pa., adjoining lands of ...Israel Orner, Peter Ballen, ...others. The Farm contains 68 ...CHES, of good farm land.—

...ing 6 ACRES and 15

...ng 5 ACRES and 80

...ng 7 ACRES and 150

...will be sold together or ...suit purchasers. ...ood farming order, and is ...kinds of fruit, with a fair ...w. The land has been ...

...t to buy will call on the un...

...ll be given and terms made ...JOSEPH TAYLOR, Sen.

...ESTERN

...TION LANDS!

...Y HAND A FEW

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...NO. 1,

...ation Lands located near ...owns, &c., in well settled ...

...I will sell or exchange at a ...ate in Adams county, Pa.

GEO. ARNOLD.

...SALE,

...THREE-STORY ...CK DWELLING HOUSE, ...ot, with two-story Brick ...tchen repair. Two doors ...Baltimore street, will be ...terms.

...SALE

...sburg st., Gettysburg.

...o-story Brick, Gas in it, a ...d with good outbuildings, ...s, Strawberries, Black... ...each and Pear Trees ... N. B. ROW.

...plements, &c.

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...F RAKER.

...with the most complete ...ction where it has been ...precedence of those ...refore ranked as first... ...f-Raker and a superior ...

...will convince any one of ...all others, in simplicity, ...As a Self-raking Reaper, ...incomparable. ...ched to no other machine ...ept to this machine.— ...F. EVANSON Manufac... ...York.

...F THE COMPANY TO ...ENTS:

...that certain manufac... ...ure, the "EAGLE Reap... ...-RAKE attached. We ...e names of all persons ...ch machines, as have ...r persons to manufac... ...any part thereof, and ...xtent of the law all per... ...ng or using said Self... ...nufacture. ...DODGE, President. ...in this machine that ...wanting a machine test ...they may wish, and ...most satisfaction. ...ers attached can be ac...

...wanting machines we ...of those to whom we ...

...Peter Mackley, ...Wm. Furney, ...Eliaha Penrose, ...John Deardorff, ...Ephraim Lady, ...Jonathan Wilson, ...James Mickley, ...Daniel Bottle, ...John Bender, ...John Ecker, ...Henry Rings, ...Andrew Welkert, ...J. J. Kerr,

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...Y RAKERS of differ... ...the Bradley Rake. ...kinds. Thresher and ...id cheapest ever offer... ...FLISHERS & LEVELING ...nts generally. ...xamine machines will ...of JOSEPH WILLS & ...the residence of the ...sburg, or on the RAIL...

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...n, Tract Society, Pres... ...Methodist Boards of ...lishers' prices, by

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...GIFFIN of Hamil... ...himself to the voters ...ctive of party, as an ASSEMBLY. Having ...th the Reserves dur... ...s devoted the Coun... ...e now asks the votes ...ng himself, if elected, ...ple of Adams County.

...n, Executor. Admin... ...Trustee.—Mortgages, ...rsinations, Subpœnas, ...nd all other kinds of

The Star and Sentinel.

Friday Morning July 29, 1870.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SALE.—Dr. M. L. Gates has sold his new two-story brick Dwelling in Arendtsville, to Samuel W. Eyster, for $1800 cash.

TALL.—Mr. George Wampler, of this place, has shown us a stock of Corn grown on his lot, which measures 12 feet 6½ inches to the top of the tassel.

DECLINED.—Wm. McSherry, Esq., of Littlestown, in a note to the *Compiler*, declines to allow his name to be submitted to the Democratic County Convention, as a candidate for Congress.

BARN BURNT.—On Wednesday evening of last week the barn of Mr. George Bair, in Union township, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, with contents, including grain, hay, and two horses.

STRUCK.—Last week a tree in front of the residence of Lewis Long, in New Oxford, was struck by lightning, and the family, sitting on the porch close by, were all more or less stunned. The life of the babe was at first despared of.

ARMORY.—We learn that the Town Council have leased the Engine House on Middle street, to the Gettysburg Zouaves for an Armory, and that the Engines are to be sold. If so, a new Engine should be secured at once. Property holders should not be left without some protection against fire.

A USEFUL TABLE.—To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in ascertaing the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural cotemporary: 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains one acre. 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains one acre. 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains one acre. 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains one acre. 160 yards wide by 40½ yards long contains one acre. 320 feet wide by 168 feet long contains one acre. 110 feet wide by 396 feet long contains one acre. 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains one acre.

A COURAGEOUS BOY.—One day last week, as a little son of Daniel Musselman, near Fairfield, aged about 8 years, was out picking blackberries, a large Black snake, unseen by him, coiled itself around his legs, as he was picking berries through a fence. The little fellow, finding himself a prisoner and no help near, showed fight—caught his snakeship by the neck, and choked it until he got two small stones, when putting its head on one, with the other he soon had the snake dead. Then freeing himself of it he went to picking berries again. The snake was of the Racer species, from 4 to 5 feet long. The little fellow's legs showed marks of the *squeeze* for several days. These facts we have from a gentleman of high character, who vouches for their truthfulness. The little fellow exhibited a coolness and presence of mind rare in one so young, and a courage which few boys of his age would manifest under similar circumstances.

CAMP MEETING.—As many of our country friends are anxious to know something about the rules and regulations of camp meetings, as far as the sale of provisions and liquors are concerned, we would simply say that the law prohibits it within three miles of the camp ground, except by licensed tavern keepers and others in pursuit of their usual employment. The persons having charge of the camp can issue authority to such as they may select for that purpose, to sell bread and other provisions and also feed for horses; but not liquors. Any one erecting a tent, booth or other place for the purpose of selling any articles of traffic, without such authority, forfeits the same to the Directors of the Poor, if he persists in maintaining the same, and selling after being notified not to do so. The law upon the subject is laid down in Purdon's Digest. Edition of 1863 page, 865.

THE HOT SPELL.—We are indebted to Mr. Powers for a continuation of the record of temperature as shown by his thermometer. It will be noticed that every day of the week registers 90° and upwards, the average temperature being unusually high. For three weeks the sun has poured down its scorching rays, unrelieved by the least rain. Corn and vegetation generally are suffering.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20	71	94	70
Thursday, " 21	68	90	82
Friday, " 22	70	92	80
Saturday, " 23	73	94	80
Sunday, " 24	74	93	84
Monday, " 25	77	97	88
Tuesday, " 26	76	98	78

On Wednesday the mercury stood at 78 in the morning, and reached 94 by 2 o'clock. Clouds began to form in the West early in the afternoon, and by five o'clock a terrific thunder storm passed over the central part of the county, breaking up the protracted drought. About 1¼ inches of rain fell in Gettysburg in less than an hour.

During the storm the electrical discharges were vivid and frequent. We learn that the lightning rod at Mr. Montfort's new residence, on Carlisle street, was struck, the electric fluid passing to the ground without injury to the building. The point of the rod was shattered. The new unoccupied brick building of Messrs. A. B. & C. H. Buehler, beyond Stevens Hall, was also struck, and the chimneys shattered, with some damage to the plastering.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—What tells us so readily the standard of a town or a city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth or its age can as well be determined by the observing as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses, and a well to do appearance generally; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench an existence from their close-fisted communities. An occasional meteoric display in its columns of telegraphic or local, or of editorials, shows what it can do if it had the means; but it cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a church—it wants fostering in the commencement, and for a few years, then, as a general thing, it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper—it gives you more news of immediate interest than any other can possibly do; talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise and fall together. Therefore it is to your own interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly but in a liberal spirit; as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, but as an investment that will amply pay the expenditure.—*Chicago Republican.*

☞Lost on the road leading from Gettysburg to Bonaughtown, a package of designs for Worsted Embroidery. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving them at this office. 1t

DEATH OF PROF. STOEVER.—Our community was startled on Saturday last by the announcement of the sudden death, in Philadelphia, of Prof. M. L. Stœver, Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Pennsylvania College. Prof. Stœver left home several weeks ago, to spend his vacation, as usual, among his friends.—We saw him a day or two before he left Gettysburg, and he seemed to be in the enjoyment of usual health—was in good spirits, and spoke cheerfully of the future of the College. The next we heard was his death, which took place at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Monroe, in Philadelphia. We have not learned the particulars. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says it resulted from "nervous prostration and congestion of the brain." The editor further remarks that but a few days previous Prof. S. prayed him a visit, "bearing every appearance of full health, his kindly and cheerful disposition being in full play, and his genial conversation, brimming over with good will to all his fellow men, had not the slightest shadow of foreboddning in a single word." We have since learned that Prof. Stœver, before leaving home, complained to several of his intimate friends of not feeling well, but indicated no apprehensions of serious disease. At Harrisburg, on the Sunday preceding his death, he also complained of weakness and prostration. Thence he went to Philadelphia, and doubtless his sudden death was occasioned by prostration from the intense heat, operating on a constitution more seriously enfeebled than either he or his friends dreamed of.

He was buried at Germantown, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, the funeral services taking place at the residence of Mr. Monroe; and the corpse being taken thence to Germantown. Revs. C. F. Schaeffer, D. D., F. A. Muhlenburg, D. D., C. P. Krauth, D. D., T. Stork, D. D., and Prof. V. L. Conrad, conducted the services at the house, and Rev. Dr. Albert at the grave in Germantown.

Prof. Stœver was born at Germantown, on the 17th of February, 1820; hence he was in the 51st year of his age. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, graduating with the honors of his class in 1838. Shortly after he was elected Tutor in the Preparatory Department, of which he subsequently became Principal, and finally Professor of Latin Language and Literature. For thirty years he has been continuously connected with the College, enjoying the reputation of a successful educator, and in his death the College sustains a serious loss. He was also editor of the "Evangelical Review," for some years associated with Rev. Dr. Krauth and succeeding to the sole editorship on the death of the latter. Besides the memoirs of deceased Lutheran clergyman, which have appeared in the Review, he published from time to time interesting and valuable Biographical and Historical sketches, which secured for him a wide-spread reputation. In all these sketches Prof. Stoever evinced the eminent catholic and kindly spirit for which he was distinguished. He leaves a widow and two children, one of them (Wm. C. Stœver, A. B.) being connected with the College as an Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

We presume the death of Prof. Stoever will necessitate a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, to elect an incumbent of the Latin Chair.

EVER-GREEN CEMETERY.—We learn that the managers of Ever-Green Cemetery contemplate making another effort to liquidate the debt, by subscriptions on the part of lot-holders and all persons interested in the Cemetery. Every body is interested in making this "City of the Dead" as attractive as possible. The Managers have found it impracticable, with this debt resting on the Association, to make desired improvements, as the annual interest and occasional demands for part of the principal by parties holding obligations, make heavy inroads upon the ordinary revenues from sales of lots and interment permits. If the debt were liquidated, the entire revenues could be annually appropriated to improvements. An effort was made some time ago to collect funds to pay off the debt, but the effort was not successful. It is to be hoped that the new effort will prove more successful. From a statement furnished to us by Mr. Schick, the President of the Association, we learn that the debt in June, 1866, was as follows:

Funded debt, with accured interest	$1731 22
Notes given in exchange for certificates of stock, with accured interest	1082 36
Stock outstanding, with interest	166 04
	$2,979 62

On this amount there has been since paid:

By cash realized from subscriptions and surplus revenues	$550 00
Notes and Certificates of stock surrendered	938 30
	$1488 30

Leaving the debt at the present time $1491.32, which it is proposed now to liquidate by special efforts. The subscriptions will be made payable only on condition that sufficient be realized, together with the proceeds of festivals, revenues of the Association, &c., to pay off the entire debt. This condition should, and doubtless will, stimulate liberal subscriptions, as no one will be required to pay unless there be a guaranty of the entire debt being wiped out.

If our recollection of the provisions of the Charter be correct, as soon as the Certificates of Stock are all cancelled, the management of the Cemetery will revert to the lot-holders. At least such was the understanding when the Association was organized, and we presume the arrangement will be carried out in good faith. We do not know that the affairs of the Association could be better managed than at present, but those who have friends burried in the Cemetery are the parties most deeply interested in its management, and should be entrusted with the election of the officers. At present the privilege of voting is confined to the holders of stock, irrespective of whether they own lots or not.

BASE BALL.—On the 21st inst., the "Independents," a new club of young Base Ball players, played a game with the "Gettysburg Nine," on the Preparatory grounds. The game was called on the fourth inning, in consequence of growing darkness, rendering it difficult to see the ball. The score at the close of the 3d inning, stood—Independent 18, Gettysburg 5.

On the 23d a match game was played between the same Clubs, resulting in a bad defeat for the Independents, who seemed to be demoralized from the beginning by the advantage gained by their opponents in the 1st and 2d innings. From that out it was an uninteresting game, with poor batting and worse fielding on the part of the Independents, who can play a good game. We annex the score:

GETTYSBURG.	O.	R.	INDEPENDENT.	O.	R.
Crawford, c	3	9	Ziegler, Wm. c	2	5
Hill, ss	2	10	Ziegler, H. p	3	4
Huber, a.s	1	2	Saleida, 1b	1	3
Cunningham, p	3	8	Culp, 2b	1	3
Cox, jr., 3b	3	3	Swope, 3b	3	0
Myers, rf	4	7	Buehler, s.s	2	3
Hoke, lf	1	10	Rupp, rf	2	1
Cox, jr., cf	4	7	Martin, cf	3	3
Scott, 2b	1	10	Flaharty, lf	3	2
	24	75		24	28

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Gettysburg	9	4	8	8	16	12	10	8	—75
Independent	3	0	7	6	4	0	3	5	—28

Umpire—John M. Krauth.
Scorer—Wm. Kendlehart.

ROOMS.—One or two rooms wanted for school purposes. Enquire of J. H. Wert.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—The salaries of the Postmaster at Westminster has been fixed at $930, Taneytown $330, Union Bridge $140, Manchester $300, Union Mills $59, Uniontown $320, New Windsor $290.—Chickencholers is very prevalent throughout Carroll county, and in some portions nearly all the chickens have been killed. Mr. Samuel Goething of Myer's District, says the Westminster *Democrat*, has lost about sixty-five, and several of his neighbors have lost equally as many.—The Westminster *Democrat* says that the grasshopper has made sad havoc with the oats and clover fields, in Carroll county. In some parts of the county the oats have been cut to such an extent as not to realize more than half a crop, and the late seeding will hardly pay for the cutting. One gentleman says that he expected to have fifty bushels of cloverseed, but the grasshoppers had completely destroyed the blossoms, and that he would not get more than ten bushels.

CUMBERLAND.—Cumberland county Agricultural Society, will hold a harvest home pic-nic on their Fair Grounds in Carlisle on the 18th of August.

FRANKLIN.—John A. Light made a balloon ascension, from the Public Square in Chambersburg on Saturday last.

FREDERICK.—The salary of the Frederick Post office has been fixed at $2,500, Emmittsburg $800, Woodsboro' $110, Libertytown $170, Buckeystown $180.

WASHINGTON.—The salary of the Hagerstown Post office has been fixed at $2,200, Funkstown $130, Smithburg $130, Sharpsburg $260, Keedysville $110.—Peter B. Small has been appointed Cashier of the 1st National Bank of Hagerstown, *vice* Peter Negley appointed Assistant U. S. Treasurer at Baltimore.

YORK.—The Otterbein Chapel, at Innersville, York township, about 4 miles east of the borough of York, will be dedicated to the service of God, on Sunday the 31st of July.—United Brethren Camp Meeting near Dallastown, in Rogahn's woods, commences August 25th.—On last Wednesday evening, as the local freight train was about leaving New Freedom for York, Mr. Charles Grundt, who resided near York, attempted to get on the cars and fell under, several of them passing over him, inflicting injuries from which he died the same evening.—Dr. James Dale will make a balloon ascension from the Centre Square in York on the 30th inst.—The grasshoppers have been quite destructive to the oats crops in the vicinity of Glen Rock and Loganville in this county.—The barn of Solomon Danner, Sr., in Heidelberg township, York county, was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening last, and, together with the contents, entirely destroyed. It contained the whole of the present year's crop. The loss on the barn is about $3,000.—The York County Steel and Iron Works were put into operation for the first time on Thursday morning last.—The School Directors of Hanover have increased the school term to 10 months.—Miss Ruth, of Hanover, injured by the explosion of a coal oil can, is recovering.—The stable of Mr. Hoffhein's in Paradise township, two miles from Abbottstown, was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening, killing a valuable horse and burning part of the roof.—The barn of Solomon Meakley, Codorus township, was struck by lightning the same evening, and partially consumed.

MAD DOGS.—*The Sloy Remedy.*—The Norristown *Independent* says: In 1819, one Valentine Kettering, of Dauphin county, communicated to the Senate of Pennsylvania a sure remedy for the bite of any mad animal. He said that his ancestors had used it in Germany 250 years ago, and that he always found it to answer its purpose, during a residence of fifty years in the United States. He only publishes it from a motive of humanity. This remedy consists in the weed called chick-weed. It is a summer plant, known to the Germans and Swiss by the names of Gauchnell Rother Mayor, or Rother Huehnerdarm. In England it is called Red Pimpernel; and its botanical name is Angelic Phonicea. It must be gathered in June, when in full bloom, dried in the shade, and then pulverized. The dose of this for a grown person is a small teaspoonful, or in weight a drachm and a scruple at once, in beer or water. For children the does is the same, yet it must be administered at three different times. In applying, it must be used green, cut into pieces, and mixed with bran or other feed. For hogs the pulverized weed is made into little balls by mixing it with flour and water. It can also be put on bread and butter, or in honey, molasses, &c. The Rev. Muhlenberg said that in Germany, thirty grains of this powder are given four times a day, the first day, then once a day for the whole week; while at the same time the wound is washed out with a decoction of the weed, and the powder strewed in it. Mr. Kettering said that he in all instances administered but one dose, with the most happy results. This is said to be the same remedy through which the late Doctor William Stoy effected so many cures.

☞In another column will be found the advertisement of the Hahnemann Life Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to which we would call the attention of our readers. Rev. C. J. Ehrehart, connected with Pennsylvania College for a period of five years, and at present incapacitated from preaching or teaching in consequence of an affection of the throat, has accepted a special agency for this Company. He has examined into its status, and finds it to be in a prosperous condition and in every respect perfectly reliable. Its Directors are among the most responsible and most respected citizens of Cleveland and the reputation of the Company stands high at home. Prof. Ehrehart feels that he can heartily recommend it to his friends who desire a safe investment in this direction. 1t

LIFE INSURANCE.—In the death of Prof. Stoever, of this place, we have another illustration of the advantages and importance of Life Insurance. We learn that about two years ago Prof. S. took out a Policy for $5,000 in the "Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company," of Philadelphia, on which he had made but three payments, amounting in the aggregate to about $350. His family will now realize $5,000. The "Penn Mutual" is one of the oldest and best established companies in the country, with a heavy surplus capital, which pays all Policies promptly. Mr. Henry J. Fahnestock is the Agent for this county.

UNRIVALLED YET.—"Blood will tell?" say the horse fanciers, in estimating the endurance of a fine animal; and the motto is a good one, outside of the sporting world. A pure article—intrinsically good —must distance all competition, eventually. The success of Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Shiedam Schnapps has induced the manufacture of an hundred imitations; but in the unrivalled sale of his manufacture, while others have achieved if at all but a spanty success—may be found the public appreciation of a pure and wholesome beverage. 1t

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good second-hand Falling and Shifting-top Buggy. Enquire at this office. tf

SETTLE UP!

The death of Mr. HARPER and the consequent dissolution of the firm of HARPER, MCPHERSON & BUEHLER, makes it necessary to effect an immediate settlement of all outstanding accounts The Books of the late firm have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons in arrears for Jobbing, Advertising and Subscription are requested to call and settle.

Subscribers can see by the labels on their papers the dates to which their subscriptions are paid, and will remit accordingly. From all who remit at once, (without subjecting the firm to the expenses of sending out bills for collection,) $2 a year will be accepted—thereby saving 50 cents a year.

D. A. BUEHLER.

June 10, 1870.—tf

☞A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure. 1t

Review of the Markets.

Baltimore Grain & Produce Market.
Baltimore, Thursday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR	6 00	@	6 50
EXTRA FLOUR	6 75	@	7 00
WHITE WHEAT	1 30	@	1 67
RED WHEAT	1 20	@	1 75
CORN	1 10	@	1 27
RYE	90	@	97
OATS	50	@	60
TIMOTHY-SEED	00	@	00
CLOVER-SEED	0 00	@	0 00
FLAX-SEED	0 00	@	0 00
BACON, SHOULDERS	14	@	14½
" SIDES	16½	@	16½
" HAMS	0 00	@	23
LARD	17	@	17½

Gettysburg Grain & Provision Market.
Gettysburg, Friday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR	0 00	@	0 00
EXTRA FLOUR	0 00	@	5 50
WHITE WHEAT	0 00	@	0 00
RED WHEAT	0 00	@	1 30
CORN	0 00	@	95
RYE	0 00	@	90
OATS	0 00	@	50
BUCKWHEAT	0 00	@	0 00
TIMOTHY-SEED	0 00	@	0 00
CLOVER-SEED	0 00	@	0 00
POTATOES	0 00	@	30
BUTTER	0 00	@	20
LARD	00	@	16
EGGS	00	@	18
BACON, SHOULDERS	00	@	13½
" SIDES	00	@	13½
" HAMS	00	@	18
SOAP	00	@	6
TALLOW	00	@	00

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Closing Prices of De Haven & Bro., 40 South 3rd St., Philadelphia.

3 o'clock, P. M., July 20th, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81	112½	112¾
" " '62	109½	109½
" " '64	109¾	109¾
" " '65	109¾	109¾
" " '65 new	108	108¾
" " '67	108	108¾
" " '68	108¾	109¼
" 5's, 10-40's	106½	106¾
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy.	110¾	111¼
" Comp. Int. Notes	19	
Gold	121	121¼
Silver	111	114
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds	815	830
Central Pacific R. R.	855	870
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds	740	770

MARRIED.

MCPHERSON—TURNER.—On the 21st inst., in this place, by the Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, Mr. Washington Jefferson McPherson to Mrs. Eliza Turner, both of the vicinity of Emmittsburg, Md.

DIED.

Obituary notices 5 cents a line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice.

MYERS.—On the 23th ult., in Huntington township, Mrs. Barbara Myers, wife of Jacob Myers, in the 70th year of her age.

PIERCE.—On the 25th inst., in this place, Cordelia Elizabeth, infant child of William and Grace Pierce, aged 3 months and 13 days.

WITHEROW.—Near Fairfield, on the 15th inst., Joseph W., son of J. S. and S. Witherow, aged 1 month and 27 days.

New Advertisements.

LICENSE.

The following application to keep a Restaurant, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of sigiers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 3d MONDAY of AUGUST, 1870:

Samuel G. Lawrence, Mountpleasant township. July 29, 1870.—1c H. G. WOLF, Clerk.

GUNSMITHING!

BATTLE-FIELD RELICS!

Canes, Shells, Bullets!

E. WOODWARD

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large assortment of Relics gathered on the Gettysburg battle-field. Also

Gunsmithing attended to with promptness and all work warranted.

Give us a call at our place of business on Carlisle street, (McConaughy's Hall,) near the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. July 29, 1870.—1f

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Benjamin Hess, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, *on Thursday, the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, the following Real Estate of decendent:

1. A LOT OF GROUND, on West Middle street, in the borough of Gettysburg, of thirty feet front, on which is erected a new and substantial two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with two-story back building and with Stable and other outbuildings, and a well of excellent water. The other buildings having all been recently erected are in good order. Also,

2. A FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, one mile and a half West of Getty burg, adjoining the Katalysine Springs property, and containing about 100 ACRES of land, of which about 15 Acres are well timbered.

There is a large proportion of the same in a state of cultivation and easy of access, with a good new House and Barn thereon, and two springs of excellent water on the farm.

There is a two-story HOUSE, part brick and part frame, rough-cast, nearly new, on the premises, and a new frame barn. The fencing is nearly all new, post and board fencing.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known on day of sale by

JAMES A. MILLER, Ex't.

July 22—ts

THE

Hahnemann Life Insurance

COMPANY,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CASH ASSETS OVER	$550,000 00
CASH INCOME	300,000 00
STATE DEPOSITS	100,000 00

Dividends are annually paid to Policy holders in CASH.

ALL POLICIES ARE

NON-FORFEITABLE.

Insures on all Modern and Popular Plans.

Nearly all restrictions regarding Residence, Travel and Occupation are removed.

A large Premium Fund is reserved for the benefit of Policy Holders.

In all its experience this Company has never contested a claim.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE AND STRICTLY MUTUAL.

All information desired can be had by addressing the Harrisburg office or any of its Agents.

J. W. SHEETS, General Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

REV. C. J. EHREHART,

Special Agent, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

July 29, 1870.—1y

New Advertisements.

MANHOOD

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scene of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on: the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain: the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Lassgur, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sudden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of Chemistry for the removal of the consequences. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is a testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.—Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simille of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

July 29, 1870.—1y

New Advertisements.

Six School Teachers Wanted.

Six Teachers are wanted for the Public Schools of Hanover Borough. Schools graded. Term, 10 months. salaries from $30 to $50 per month.—The County Superintendent will hold the examination *on Friday, August 5th*, 1870, at the Public School House.

July 29.—2d DR. M. PLOWMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of ANNA ROSAN FRANK, deceased late of Reading township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Hamilton township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

July 29.—6t JOHN MILLER, Ex'r.

Star Bone Phosphate!

The best known Fertilizer.

THE "Star Bone Phosphate," manufactured by BURKHOLDER & WILSON, is no longer an experiment, but has been

Thoroughly Tried and Tested

during the last year or two, by numerous Farmers in Adams and adjoining counties, and wherever used is admitted to be the

BEST AND CHEAPEST

Fertilizer now in market. The proprietors therefore confidently recommend it to Farmers and Agriculturists, assured that all who try it, will not be willing to do without it.

THE AMMONIA

is supplied abundantly from the organic portion of the bone.

Price $55 per Ton in Bags.

Farmers wishing Ground Bone, Oil of Vitrol, can be supplied. Give us a call.

BURKHOLDER & WILSON,
GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

PETER BORLITZ, Manufacturer.

☞The Phosphate is for sale by

S. SPANGLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
WIBLE & SON, Gettysburg, Pa.
MELHORN & BENNER, New Oxford
GEO. YOUNG & SON, Hanover, Pa.
JOS. MCBRIDE, York Springs, Pa.

July 8, 1870.—3m

A Good Time Coming!

THE FIFTH ANNUAL PIC NIC OF

CASHTOWN SPRINGS,

Will be held on Saturday the 13th day of August next,

which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞No Collection will be held. Good music will be procured for the occasion. Refreshments to be had on the grounds.

☞Should the day be unfavorable, it will be held on the following Saturday.

GEORGE MILLER,
AMOS H. STOVER,
GEO. SHEELY,
ADAM DEARDORFF,
Committee.

July 22, 1870.—4t

SOCIAL PIC NIC.

THERE will be a Social Pic Nic in Geo. Walter's woods, at McKnightstown, *on Saturday, the 30th of July.* Good music will be in attendance and a dancing floor put down. There will also be other sources of enjoyment.

Refreshments on the ground. The public is respectfully invited and a pleasant time may be expected. Should the day be unfavorable, the Pic Nic will be postponed until the following Saturday.

HENRY J. HARNISH,
JACOB F. DEARDORFF,
ABRAHAM HAKE,
ANTHONY DEARDORFF,
C. T. LOWER,
GEO. W. SCHWARTZ,
Committee.

July 15, 1870.—3t

TAX NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Duplicates for BOROUGH AND SCHOOL TAXES for 1870 have been placed in my hands for collection.

An Ab

Farm, Garden & Household.

WATERING HORSES.—Horses should be watered from a brook, pond or river, and not from wells or springs, as the well water is harder and colder, while the running stream is soft and rather warm. The preference of horses is for soft, even though it be muddy water, to that which is hard. Horses should be allowed in summer time at least four waterings a day; and a half bucketful at a time and in winter a pailful may be allowed morning and evening, which is sufficient to assuage their thirst without causing them to bloat or puff up. Care should be taken that the horse is not put to work immediately after drinking a full bucket of water, especially if required to go fast, because digestion and severe exertion can never go on together, and moreover purging is apt to ensue. In some cases broken wind or heaves is thus produced. Avoid giving warm or tepid water to horses that are often driven from home, because cold or well water will then perhaps be given them, which will be liable to produce a congestive chill, followed by lung fever, and in some cases colic. When horses are thus carefully watered, if one or more of them should refuse their accustomed food, something is wrong and they should not be taken out of the stable to work or driven further that day; but an examination should be made as to the cause with a view to its remedy. —*Mc Clure's New Stable Guide.*

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS.—The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothes pain, and effectually excludes the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion, or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hen's eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil seperates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonsful of oil. It is in general use among colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

IMPRESSION AT FIRST SIGHT.—This subject, at the supper table, was getting "talked over," when the lady who presided over the cup of tea said she "always formed an idea of a person at first sight; and that idea she found was generally a correct one."

"Mamma!" said her youngest son, in a shrill voice, that attracted the attention of all present.

"Well, my dear," said the fond mother, "what do you want?"

"I want to know," said young America "what you thought when you first saw me?"

There was no answer to this query; but we learn a general titter prevailed, and that "Charlie" was taken into the kitchen immediately by the servant.

"FATHER," said a roguish boy, "I hope you won't buy any more gunpowder tea for mother." "Why not ?" "Because every time she drinks it she blows us up." "Go to bed immediately; you've stayed up long enough."

A BOY eight years old, in one of our public schools, having been told that a reptile "is an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one on an examination day, promptly and triumphantly replied, "a baby."

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Robert J. Fisher.
Associate Judges—Joseph J. Kuhn, Robert McCurdy.
Prothonotary—Jacob Melhorn.
Register and Recorder—Samuel Swope.
Clerk of the Courts—H. G. Wolf.
District Attorney—Jas. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—Wm. J. Martin.
Sheriff—Jacob Klunk.
Coroner—Dr. H. J. Gates.
Surveyor—Jesse D. Keller.
Commissioners—Jacob Lott, Moses Hartman, Emanuel Neidich.
Counsel—Wm. McClean. *Physician to Jail*—Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal.
Directors of the Poor—Martin Getz, Benjamin Deardorff, Swartz. *Steward*—Jonas Johns. *Clerk*—H. A. Picking. *Treasurer*—Jacob Benner. *Counsel*—J. C. Neely. *Physician*—Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal.
Auditors—Martin E. Bollinger, Eli G. Heagy, David Rhodes.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

Burgess—Dr. J. L. Hill.
Council—W. S. Hamilton, C. A. Boyer, Jacob W. Crse, Robert Tate, D. M. Huntzer, S. R. Row. *Clerk*—J. Aughinbaugh. *Treasurer*—R. Russel.
Constables—Wm. J. Tate, George W. Walkert.
School Directors—Wm. Gulnn, W. T. King, Hiram Warren, J. M. Krauth, Jacob Aughinbaugh, A. M. Hunter. *Secretary*—J. M. Krauth. *Treasurer*—E. G. Fahnestock.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

President—George Swope.
Cashier—J. Emory Bair.
Tellers—Henry B. Senner.
Directors—George Swope, William Young, Henry Witt, David Wills, David Kendlehart, Wm. McSherry, William D. Himes, Joshua Motter, John Waugh.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

President—George Throne.
Cashier—George Arnold.
Teller—Samuel Bushman.
Directors—George Throne, Robt. Bell, John Brough, John Horner, George Arnold, John Musselman John Wolford.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.

President—J. L. Schick.
Secretary—William B. Meals.
Treasurer—Alexander Cobean.
Managers—John Rupp, J. L. Hill, Josiah Benner, George Swope, George Little, William B. Meals, Alexander Cobean.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—David A. Buehler.
Treasurer—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Henry A. Picking, Jacob King.

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Samuel Herbst.
Vice Presidents—Ephraim Myers, J. S. Witherow.
Corresponding Secretary—J. J. Slable.
Recording Secretary—Edward Fahnestock.
Treasurer—David Wills.
Managers—William B. Wilson, William Wible, Jonas Houtzahn, Frederick Diehl, W. Ross White.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

President—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Vice President—William A. Duncan.
Secretary—John F. Meisenhelder.
Treasurer—John Culp.
Managers—J. C. O'Neal, John Rupp, A. J. Cover, D. Kendlehart, W. F. Atkinson.

GAS COMPANY.

President—E. G. Fahnestock.
Secretary—Wm. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—Joel B. Danner.
Managers—D. H. Buehler, M. Elchelberger, H. D. Wattles, S. R. Buehler, W. A. Duncan, J. B. Danner.

WATER COMPANY.

President—George W. McClellan.
Secretary and Treasurer—S. R. Russell.
Managers—W. McClellan, E. B. Buehler, S. R. Russell, H. J. Stable, M. Elchelberger.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

Superintendent—Robert McCurdy.
Secretary and Treasurer—David Will.

	First.	Second.
Trains depart	8.45 A. M.	2.55 P. M.
" arrive	12.25 P. M.	6.40 P. M.

The first train makes close connection North and South, the second train South.

MASONIC.

Gettys Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F.—Meets corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, every Tuesday evening.
Union Encampment, No. 126, I. O. O. F.—In Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Monday in each month.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 336, A. Y. M.—Corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, 2d and 4th Thursday in each month.
Gettysburg Lodge, No. 190, I. O. G. T.—On Baltimore street, near the Postoffice, every Monday evening.
Gettysburg Lodge, No. 334, I. O. G. T.—Meets ever Friday evening, in the Hall, N. E. Corner Center Square.
Adams Division, No. 124, S. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening, in the Hall, N. E. Corner Center Square.
Cuyugua Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Friday evening.
Iona Council, No. 32, I. O. H.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Wednesday evening.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran, (Christ's)—Pastor. Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D. Services by Professors of College and Seminary, alternately, Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening. During vacations, Sunday evening Service omitted.
Lutheran, (St. James')—Rev. E. Breidenbaugh. Services morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. H. C. Cheston, J. C. Clarke. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Thursday evening.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wm. R. Hillis. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
German Reformed—Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich; Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Catholic—Rev. Joseph Boll. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sabbath, morning and afternoon.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. Sanderson. Services by special appointments.

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN PICKING. F. B. PICKING.

OPENED OUT AGAIN !

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Notions, &c.,

THE undersigned, doing business under the firm of PICKING & CO., have opened a new Store Room in the large three-story Brick Building, on Chambersburg street, nearly opposite Buehler's Drug Store, and invite their old friends to give them a call. We have laid in an entirely

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

selected with care, of the very best make and latest styles, comprising

READY-MADE CLOTHING, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DUSTERS, WOOLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, CRAVATS, NECK-TIES, HATS, CAPS, AND

NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

All of which have been bought in a falling market, and will be sold at astonishingly low rates.

We have also on hand a large assortment of LADIES' MISSES & CHILDRENS'

SHOES,

of latest styles and best make, which we are selling out at cost, to close out the stock. Call and examine.

JOHN PICKING.
April 8, 1870. tf F. B. PICKING.

NORRIS'

HEADQUARTERS !

On South-East Corner of Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Has the Largest and Best Stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

THE LATEST STYLES

HATS AND CAPS,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Summer Under-clothing,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods of every variety; also a large assortment of

NOTIONS, TRUNKS,

And everything found in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

GIVE US A CALL.

April 22, 1870.—tf

Spring & Summer Clothing

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

COBEAN & CUNNINGHAM

HAVE just received from the City a new and large stock of

Clothing, Hats and Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, SEGARS, &c., &c.

LATEST STYLES.

One and all are invited to call at our Store, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Fahnestock Bros.

R. C. COBEAN,
April 15, 1870—tf JAS. CUNNINGHAM.

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

AT F. CUNNINGHAM'S,

Chambersburg street, next door to Keystone Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa. You will always find the best qualities and latest styles of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

of all styles and sizes. Also,

SHIRTS, TRUNKS,

VALISES, UMBRELLAS,

and a great and large variety of

NOTIONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CLOCKS, WATCHES,

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

He has in connection with his Ready-Made Clothing, commenced

Merchant Tailoring,

in all its branches. The public will always find the latest styles of

Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Trimmings, &c., at his Store.

D. W. C. DANNER, a Tailor of long experience, will always be found on hand ready to measure, cut and manufacture you a good fitting suit.

☞Goods bought elsewhere, will be cut and made up to suit customers. [April 22, 1870—tf

WOLF'S

Cheap Clothing Store,

On the Northeast Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.,

Has the largest and best stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

ever offered in this place. Also, the very latest and best styles of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

with a variety of **Summer Under-Clothing**, and **Gents' Furnishing Goods** generally. Also, a fine assortment of **Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Notions, &c.**

The best manufactured Leather Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas always on hand.

Hosiery and Gloves, a large assortment. Children's Fancy Shoes of all kinds, in short, everything that is usually kept in a first-class Gent's Furnishing Store.

All will be sold as low as the lowest, our motto being, "Quick sales and small profits." Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

May 20, 1870—tf S. WOLF.

GO TO

K L I N G E L ' S

FOR YOUR

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters!

D. H. KLINGEL, on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-house, Gettysburg, has just received a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices. It embraces

FOR LADIES—Congress Gaiters, Balmoral Gaiters, Kid Slippers, all style, Morocco Balmorals, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN—French Calf Boots, American Calf Boots, Kip Boots, Congress Gaiters, Calf Balmorals, Slippers, all styles, Brogans, &c.

FOR MISSES—Congress Gaiters, Balmoral Gaiters, Morocco Balmorals, &c.

FOR BOYS—Congress Gaiters, Calf Balmorals, Brogans, &c.

Infant Shoes of all kinds.

Also, Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture constantly on hand.

Buyers, from town and country, are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that I can please all who may call.

THE MANUFACTURING

of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters will also be carried on, in all its branches, as before. Repairing done on short notice. By employing none but strictly first-class workmen, and using none but the choicest leather, he feels confident of maintaining the former reputation. Certainly nothing will be left undone to deserve it.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. D. H. KLINGEL.
May 13, 1870—tf

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

REMOVED.

JOSEPH JACOBS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to J. W. Cress' Store, on Chambersburg st., near the Square.

A large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings &c., &c.,

offered at the smallest profits.

Goods bought at the Store *cut free of charge.*

Goods made up with dispatch, as well when bought at other stores as at his own. Latest N. Y. Fashions received, and tailoring done in the most approved style. Cutting done, as usual.

The public patronage solicited, and no effort spared to please.

April 22, 1870—tf JOS. JACOBS.

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

69. JUNE 69.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Family Medicines

PATENT MEDICINES,

Liquors and Wines for Medical Purposes, Pure Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Goods, Inks, Writing Fluids and Stationery, Physician's Prescriptions and Family recipes accurately put up. Physicians and country Merchants supplied at REDUCED RATES.

Forney's Horse Powder

the best and cheapest for Horses, Cattle and Swine. Other Horse Powders of approved makes.

HUBER'S

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

June 11, 1869.—tf

DR. R. HORNER,

has resumed the

Practice of Medicine.

Office at his

DRUG STORE,

In Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg.

Also, Dealer in

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, BAKING SODA, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES.

Jan. 14, 1870.—tf

DR. JAMES CRESS,

DRUGGIST,

Store in Brant's Building, Baltimore Street,

LITTLESTOWN.

HAVING opened a new DRUG STORE and fitted it up in the best style, I offer my stock of pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of Littlestown and vicinity at the lowest market rates, consisting in part of

Drugs and Family Medicines, pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Horse Powders,

Pure Spices, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps and Fancy Articles. A full assortment of Brushes, Stationery of all kinds, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff.

☞Moore's Electro-Magnetic Soap will wash with hard and soft water, cold or warm. Clothes washed with this Soap are made beautifully white without boiling or bleaching. This is the best Soap in use. Try it. It is warranted not to injure the hands or fabric.

JAMES CRESS.
Littlestown, May 13.—1y

A. D. BUEHLER,

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES,

GOLD PENS,

&c., &c., &c.

Chambersburg Street, near Diamond.

☞Country Merchants supplied at City wholesale rates. [Feb. 25, 1870.—tf

Livery Stables.

WEAVER & SON.

Livery, Sales & Exchange

STABLES,

Washington Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that they have better accommodations than ever to supply the public with all styles and kinds of Conveyances that can be found in a first-class livery. Their Horses, Hacks, and Sleighs cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town. In prices they defy competition.

HORSES AND MULES

bought and sold, on reasonable terms.

GIVE US A CALL.

Take Notice.

THE undersigned is desirous of closing up his old accounts, and would ask all those indebted to call and settle the same. The books will be found at the above stables and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and square their accounts. NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Dec. 9, 1869.—tf

EAGLE LIVERY,

Sale and Exchange Stables,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg Street GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, in this place, and are prepared to offer superior accommodations in this line. We have provided ourselves with

Buggies, Carriages, Hacks, Light Wagons, &c.,

of the latest styles, sufficient to meet the public demand. Our horses are good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—none of your "old cripples," but all of the "2.40" order.

Riding parties can always be accommodated and comfortable equipments furnished.

Parties, large or small, can get just what they want on the most accommodating terms.

Visitors to the Battle-field politely attended to and reliable drivers furnished if desired.

Parties convened to and from the Depot upon the arrival and departure of every train.

Horses bought, sold or exchanged, and always a chance for bargains given. Our motto is "fair dealing and gauging."

☞Particular attention paid to furnishing Vehicles and Hacks for Funerals.

☞We flatter ourselves that by charging moderately and by furnishing superior accommodations, we cannot fail to please every one who patronizes our establishment.

JERRY J. TATE.
WILLIAM D. HOLTZWORTH.
Dec. 31, 1869.—tf

Notice to the Public !

THE undersigned is running a Line of Stages from Hagerstown to Gettysburg, leaving former on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., passing by Leitersburg, Waynesboro', Monterey and Cavetown Springs, Fountain Dale and Fairfield arriving at Gettysburg at half past four o'clock and returning from Gettysburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday arriving at Hagerstown to make connection with the 5 o'clock train for Baltimore. ANNA WASSEM.
May 21.—tf

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

Fahnestock Brothers

have just opened a choice and desirable assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS of every description, which they are SELLING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS are selling GOODS at astonishingly low prices. Those wanting bargains, should by all means give them a call.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

If you want GOODS at old prices before the War, don't fail to buy at

FAHNESTOCKS.

"F I P" CALICO

as good as was ever sold, at

FAHNESTOCKS.

Fahnestock Brothers

KEEP

Dry Goods, Carpets, &c.,

HARDWARE, SADDLERY, &c.,

QUEENS-WARE, CEDAR-WARE, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS.

☞Give them a call.☜

April 29, 1870—tf

J. L. SCHICK,

has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

that has been brought to Gettysburg this Spring, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

May 6, 1870—tf

GREAT RUSH!

Rebert & Elliott's Store,

IN GETTYSBURG.

WAS entered last week and a large quantity of Dry Goods, Notions, Queens-ware and Carpeting taken.

The parties are well known, but have thus far escaped arrest, as they left Greenbacks in exchange for goods.

The persons who took the goods are very well satisfied that they received more and better goods for their money, than they could have got at any other store.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

And examine our large assortment of

SILKS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, BAREGES, ALPACCAS, &C., CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, &C.

Also, CARPETS, NOTIONS, GLASS-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, and indeed, a general assortment of everything belonging to a first-classstore.

Remember the place is opposite the Court-house, Baltimore street, and that our motto is "Fair Dealing and Small Profits.

April 29, 1870—tf

LADY'S STORE,

AT FLORA DALE, PA.

WE have on hand and are constantly receiving a general assortment of GOODS usually kept in a country store, which will be sold at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

All goods bought from us will be made up if desired, on the Singer Sewing Machine at a reduced price. Sewing of all kinds done at short notice and low rates.

May 131870—3m EPPLEY & HOOPES.

NEW

Spring & Summer Goods,

AT PETERSBURG, Y. S., PA.

GRIEST & BOWERS,

have received their new SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, an excellent assortment, selected with care, and will be sold cheap for cash.

☞Give us call a and examine our Goods.

GRIEST & BOWERS.

N. B.—Agents for the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machines.

April 29, 1870—tf

T. R. COVER. A. RAFFENSPERGER.

NEW FIRM.

ARENDTSVILLE, PA.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm name of COVER & RAFFENSPERGER, call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their splendid assortment of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Queensware,

all of which have been purchased in a falling market for cash, and which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest figures. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞A lot of good Rails for sale.

TOBIAS R. COVER.
A. RAFFENSPERGER.
Arendtsville, Pa., April 15, 1870—tf

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

WM. P. McCAHNEY wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that having purchased the interest of his partner, (L. Y. S. Soper,) in the Watch and Jewelry Store on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, he will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all.

He has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

GOLD and SILVER AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER TEA and TABLE SPOONS, POCKET, GOLD and SILVER and STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES; also, CLOCKS of the best Manufacture, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS, SCREWS and BRIDGES.

☞Watch and Clock work warranted for one year. Jewelry repairing executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. [Sept. 10, 1869—tf

Financial.

GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL BANK!

Government Bonds of all kinds,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The Highest Premium paid on Gold and Silver.

Coupons Cashed or Collected !

Persons desiring to invest in STOCKS or BONDS, of any kind, are invited to call, as we have the facilities of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore markets. Consequently all orders are promptly executed

Persons possessing COUPON BONDS, and desiring for safety to convert into Registered, are requested to call, as we have the advantage to transfer at a trifling expense.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of all denominations for sale.

INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS *ofcreased* 1 *per cent. viz:*

5 PER CENT. for 1 year.
4 PER CENT. for 6 months.
3 PER CENT. for 6 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds and Stocks of all kinds, are requested to give us a call, and we will cheerfully give any information.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1868—tf

SAFE AND PROFITABLE

INVESTMENT.

NORTHERN CENTRAL

RAILWAY

6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

PRINCIPLE AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD!

Thirty Years to Run!!

All Taxes Paid by the Company.

Persons possessing U. S. Bonds can make, by exchanging,

From $150 to $175 on $1,000,

AND GET IN EXCHANGE

GOLD BONDS

bearing the same rate of interest.

☞For further information inquire at the

Gettysburg National Bank

J. EMORY BAIR, *Cashier.*
June 10, 1870.—tf

5-20'S AND 1881'S

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD BOUGHT & SOLD

AT MARKET RATES.

COUPONS CASHED !

PACIFIC R. R. BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

Bought and Sold on Commission only.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 P. C.

GOLD BONDS

For Sale at 90 and accrued interest.

Accounts received and interest allowed on daily balances subject to check

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South 3rd Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

March 4, 1870.—1y

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Hardware and Groceries.

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of **Hardware and Groceries**, which they are offering at their old stand on Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Coach Findings, Shoe Findings, Cabinet-Maker's Tools, Housekeeper's Fixtures, All kinds of Iron, &c., &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had in this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools or articles in their line. Give us a call and we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the City.

DAVID ZIEGLER.
May 20, 1867—tf JOEL B. DANNER.

Book and Job Printing

OF ALL KINDS

Done with neatness, cheapness and dispatch at

The Star and Sentinel Office.

Medical.

HOW TO CURE

CONSUMPTION!!

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The Great Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who patronize the doctor, and continue in their use, which almost invariably brings them permanently to the grave. Taking as the majority of the people do, a dislike for medicine in all its forms, it must be apparent to all that, some of a brief nature will prove harmful. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, which almost instantly brings them permanently to the grave. Taking as the majority of the people do, a dislike for medicine in all its forms, it must be apparent to all that, some of a brief nature will prove harmful. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, which almost instantly evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. Schenck's medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of disease will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for this truly valuable medicine is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of bottles are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. Schenck in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC. These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition, as is food that cures this formidable disease.—SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the filth and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the subsequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the greatest steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Dr. Schenck's medicines clean the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this diseased person, in the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

Of the physicians it is impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL ANY WORSE. If the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain flesh and strength, and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats, chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good—They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate position, and the unquestionable facts that Dr. Schenck's Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have got well. This is the case of consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power in the digestive organs, patients thus cured are fully gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated, the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. Schenck personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principle office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 6 A. M., until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. [June 10, 1870-1y

CELEBRATED

PREPARATION

FOR

CLEANSING THE BLOOD

WILL CURE

Erysipelas, Boils, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Pimples and Blotches on the Face, Tetter Affections, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Affections, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, General Debility, Chills and Fever, Foul Stomach, together with all other Diseases Arising from Impure Blood and Disordered Liver.

TRY ONE BOTTLE OR PACKAGE

And be convinced that this medicine is no humbug. Sold by all Druggists.

CAUTION.

Drs. D. Fahrney & Son's Preparation for Cleansing the Blood is COUNTERFEITED. The genuine has the name "D. FAHRNEY & SON" on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of Drs. D. Fahrney & Son's Preparation for Cleansing the Blood, Boonsboro', Md., blown in each bottle. All others are COUNTERFEIT. Recollect that it is Drs. D. Fahrney & Son's Celebrated Preparation for Cleansing the Blood that is so universally used, and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that they may say is just the same or as good because they make a large profit on it.

PREPARED BY

DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON,

BOONSBORO', MD.,

And Dr. P. D. Fahrney, Keedysville, Md.

Be sure to get the genuine. None genuine unless signed D. FAHRNEY & SON.
June 10, 1870.—6m

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs or Chest, are speedily cured by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF

WILD CHERRY.

This well known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as in the case of most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the Lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, and sold by dealers generally.

April 1, 1870—1ymos

Photograph Galleries.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Call and Examine

TIPTON & MYERS'

EXCELSIOR GALLERIES

York Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

Pictures of all styles. Views of the

BATTLE-FIELD !

SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

CORNER OF CARLISLE & RAILROAD

STREETS.

JACOB REILEY. DANIEL CASHMAN.

NEW FIRM.

COAL AND LIME!

THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and under the firm of REILEY & CASHMAN and will carry on the

Lime Burning Business,

at the old stand—the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corner of Railroad and Stratton streets.—Farmers and others can rely on getting the best of Lime at all times, and at lowest market rates.

COAL,

at lowest prices.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

JACOB REILEY.
April 3, 1870.—tf DANIEL CASHMAN.

Forwarding Houses.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned has leased the Ware-house on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa., and will carry on the

Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Spinac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS

constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Nails, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c., also, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. Paints of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

He is always able to supply a first-rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. Coal, by the bushel, ton or car load.

He will also run a

Line of Freight Cars

to No. 165 North Howard street, BALTIMORE, and No. 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.—All goods sent to either place will be received and forwarded promptly. All goods should be marked "CHESS' CAR."

April 2, 1869.—tf JOHN CRESS.

JOSEPH WIBLE. J. E. WIBLE.

Joseph Wible & Son,

PRODUCE DEALERS,

South-east cor. of Railroad and Washington sts., GETTYSBURG, PA.

HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds of Grain, Hay, Straw and Country Produce generally. Constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

GROCERIES,

The best brands of FERTILIZERS constantly on hand, or secured at short notice.

April 22, 1870.—tf

NEW FIRM.

A. E. ECKENRODE

HAS taken the Warehouse, lately occupied by Philip Hauck, at Granite Station, on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, 2 miles from Hunterstown, and will deal in all kinds of

Grain and Produce,

giving the highest market price. I will also keep constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, &c., with Salt, Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also, the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds; also, COAL.

☞I respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and invite the public to call and examine my stock.

Jan. 22.—1. A. E. ECKENRODE.

ROBERT McCURDY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned is paying at his Warehouse, in Carlisle street, adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

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